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RESIGNATION OF MR. BRIAND TAKES FRANCE UNAWARES

After Answering Critics in the Chamber on Cannes Conference, French Premier Quietly Announced His Retirement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Aristide Briand unexpectedly laid down his office this evening. Presenting himself before the Chamber of Deputies he delivered a speech, in which he declared he had committed France to nothing, insisted upon the necessity of Anglo-French friendship and denied that there was anything in the proposed accord that was humiliating for France.

He showed the necessity of France sometimes making concessions to opinion abroad, spoke of the troubled financial situation of the world and assured the Chamber that he had always done his best, as a good patriot, in French interests. France could not afford to be alone.

Obviously he was trying to test the feeling of the Chamber and equally obviously the feeling of the Chamber was hostile. There were interruptions, which were unfriendly in character. One deputy exclaimed against the proposed pact that England had no army. Mr. Briand rebuked such an expression.

At the end he quite simply and somewhat surprisingly said he would leave the task to others. He received an excited ovation. The ministers are now at the Elysée. There is talk of Mr. Briand coming back, but the probabilities are not in favor of this expectation. Raymond Poincaré is more frequently mentioned.

Lightning Changes

The situation again appears to change with lightning rapidity. It may again change in a few hours. There was a real difference produced by the return of Mr. Briand to Paris, and it was believed that Mr. Briand would avert an unpleasant conclusion of the crisis, which had been worked up in his absence largely upon misunderstandings and false information. [illegible] that his ministerial colleagues unanimously put themselves in complete accord with him. The violence of the opposition in the Chamber then suddenly subsided. It looked as though it was going to be another case of much ado about nothing. Mr. Briand insisted upon the difference between what actually passed at Cannes and what has been talked about. In fact no decisions are taken upon reparations. The invitation to Russia to attend a congress is really dependent upon definite conditions. The pact which has provoked so much displeasure is by no means adopted in the form prepared by the British delegates. Much has been said, but little has been done.

Prophecy, however, would be foolish in the present circumstances, since fluctuations of opinion are extraordinary. There seems no substantial justification for the character of the hostility which was manifested, except on the ground that deputies and senators acted rather from fear of what might have been done than upon consideration of what had actually been done.

The agitation was greater than has been known for years. But it was not, in spite of the calmer atmosphere, assumed that the crisis was over definitely.

Conferences Condemned

Motions in the Chamber abounded, and the sense of them all was that France could not reduce her claims for reparations, could not permit the Rhineland guarantees to be diminished, and would only consent to a discussion with the Russians on clear conditions. It was doubtful even before his resignation whether and when Mr. Briand would return to Cannes, but he had hoped to leave tonight, after having obtained assurances of confidence.

Everywhere there is condemnation for the system of conferences of the kind now being held at Cannes, where hasty decisions are taken in a heated atmosphere to the accompaniment of a distorting publicity. The British plan of an alliance, which combines many questions and supposes an agreement on all, is obviously a subject for long and minute examinations. It cannot be settled in five minutes.

In the meantime Louis Loucheur is in charge of the problem of reparations. Dr. Walter Rathenau, for the German delegation, was spokesman to the Supreme Council. His view is that while Germany will not refuse to pay the money demanded by the Allies, the mark is bound to fall.

The "Intransigeant," which declared strongly against the alliance as proposed, now changes its note, remarking: "It is evident that an alliance would be a great advantage and a grave calamity for Europe. But it is necessary that an alliance should be concluded on a footing of equality with respect for the independence of each party, and the essential rights as conferred by treaties. These conditions once fulfilled, to repulse the pact would be a gesture heavy with consequences."

Conference Delayed

Mr. Briand's Resignation Disconcerts American Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —While the public was waiting for the Administration to make an announcement regarding the participation of the United States in the proposed economic conference to be held at Genoa and when the delegates to the Washington Conference were doing their utmost to relate its action to the world situation, the disconcerting news that the Briand Cabinet had fallen reached the American capital.

According to a statement made by Albert Sarraut yesterday evening, no one was more surprised than the French delegation. He had not yet been officially notified, he said, and could make no comment on the political situation, although earlier in the day when the first news of the change arrived, Mr. Sarraut was quoted as hazarding the opinion that Raymond Poincaré would be asked to serve as the successor of Aristide Briand. This proved to be correct. Whether Mr. Sarraut will be reappointed as Minister of Colonies is not known. He could only say, he stated yesterday evening, that he would continue his work as the acting head of the French delegation to the Washington Conference unless he received notice that the new government desired to make a change.

Participation Uncertain

"Monsieur Briand, who was my chief, is out. A new Premier will succeed him. That is all." Thus Mr. Sarraut summed up what had been done in France, the effect of which gave the Conference pause for thought, chiefly because of the effect that it would have on the hastening of the reconstruction of Europe.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday that in the statement attributed to Mr. Briand to the effect that the "United States, without whose wise cooperation work is impossible, has agreed to participate," he must have been incorrectly quoted since the decision of the Administration has not been communicated to anyone in this country or abroad. On the contrary, the Administration has been waiting on several things before formulating its views on this subject, one of which admittedly is the decision which was to have been reached at Cannes, and which is now placed in such uncertainty that all expectations are at a standstill.

Only on Wednesday, hopes in regard to France were pitched higher than they have been since the beginning of the Conference. The reported agreement between Great Britain and France gave reason to believe that the disturbing element of a great submarine program on the part of France, with corresponding output of auxiliary vessels on the part of Great Britain, might be eliminated, and that, with a friendly rapprochement between these two important European nations, the work of reconstruction might reasonably be felt to be at the point of beginning.

The Washington Conference, which, as every one knows, encountered one of its chief embarrassments in the French position in regard to the necessity for maintaining and even increasing armament instead of limiting it, was prepared to accept the improved outlook as a favorable beginning for real achievement after all.

Until the personnel and policies of the new government are announced the Conference can only mark time, dealing with the subjects in which France is not directly concerned. Inevitably it means delay, although the American delegation refused to discuss the extent to which this would be so. Until it is learned whether the conversations at Cannes are to be continued with a new French Premier and whether the Anglo-French convention is to be carried out, it will be impossible for the delegates here assembled to decide upon agreements which shall tend toward the removing of the causes of war and the limitation of the weapons employed. As for the solution of the economic problems of Europe, the French situation has arrested the making of all plans, at least for the moment.

Germany Undisturbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The government and the press take calmly here the details of the proposed Anglo-French alliance. The fact that the pact's duration is proposed for 10 years occasions interest as it is generally realized here that there is not the slightest possibility of Germany constituting a military menace to France within that period.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" declares that the suggested alliance may have consequences of the highest importance for Germany. "Great Britain is ready to guarantee France's frontiers for 10 years," continues the newspaper mentioned, "but France wants much more than that. She does not wish the alliance to place a curb upon her imperialistic appetite at Germany's expense."

Hugo Stinnes' organ, the "Allgemeine Zeitung," says that, "so long as the spirit of revenge and anger prevails all hope for the peaceful reconstruction of Europe is very slight"

BRITAIN ASSISTING IRISH GOVERNMENT

Amnesty Has Been Granted Political Prisoners While Withdrawal of "Black and Tans" to England Begins This Week

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An amnesty for Irish political prisoners has been granted. Winston Churchill issued the following announcement from the Colonial Office today:

"His Majesty, the King, has been pleased at the moment, when a Provisional Irish Government is due to take office, to grant a general amnesty in respect of all offenses committed in Ireland from political motives prior to the operation of the truce, July 11 last. The release of prisoners to whom the amnesty applies will begin forthwith.

"It is His Majesty's confident hope that this act of oblivion will aid powerfully in establishing relations of friendship and goodwill between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland."

The withdrawal of British auxiliary forces (the Black and Tans) from Ireland will commence this week, The Christian Science Monitor learns, and the whole of this special organization, to the number of 1200, will be evacuated, company by company, by the ordinary mail steamer service.

The evacuation of the regular forces, for which no definite date has been fixed, will commence, it is understood, when the Southern Parliament, which has been summoned for Saturday morning, has given its approval to the Irish treaty. It is likely that such approval will be unanimous, for Eamon de Valera has signified his intentions of absenting himself, along with his fellow Republicans. With no opposition the proceedings in Parliament are expected to be purely formal.

Evacuation of Troops

A provisional government will be formed, the treaty will be approved and the way will be clear for the British Government to transfer full powers to Ireland as soon as possible.

It is realized in official quarters here that the attitude of the irreconcilable element in Ireland makes it imperative to fortify the position of the ratificationists as strongly and as quickly as possible. Mr. de Valera has announced that, "by every means in his power," he will resist the treaty, but the more Arthur Griffith can display the spectacle of the Irish Free State in being and functioning normally, the more he will be able to convince the Irish people that the republic is an elusive shadow, which is not only unattainable but very little to their advantage.

Incidentally to be able to point to the fact of the evacuation of Ireland by British troops as a direct result of the treaty will be worth more to the provisional government than would the physical force that might be available by the retention of those forces.

Mr. Griffith is placing more faith in the honesty of his position at the bar of Irish opinion, than in the power of bayonets and revolvers. There have been evidences already of part of the Irish republican army getting out of hand, but there is nothing to show that it will be stampeded.

It is hoped that actual feeling in the Irish republican army toward the treaty is even better than the votes of several commandants in the Dail would indicate, and it is certainly no worse according to those in a position to judge. Cork is the area least well disposed toward the treaty as the kidnapping of a newspaper correspondent during the sitting of the Dail, and without the knowledge of the Sinn Fein authorities in Dublin showed, not to mention the forcible insertion of a certain proclamation in the Cork press this week.

No Irish Legislation Needed

Of those members of the Dail who represent Cork, six voted for the treaty and nine against. Of the former number, three are prominent officers of the Irish republican army of not less a rank than brigade commander. Of the nine non-ratificationists, seven are officers of the Irish republican army, including Daniel O'Callaghan, the Lord Mayor. Of the Irish republican army officers, who sit in the Dail, 44 voted for the treaty and 35 against it.

The position of the provisional government is by no means secure. The republicans will certainly abstain from attendance at the opening meeting of the Southern Parliament, but at any time they can obstruct the business, and a majority of 11 is hardly sufficient to insure the security of the government.

At any time a general election might become necessary in Ireland, but Mr. Griffith will be able to avoid it until full powers have been handed over to the provisional government. No legislation is necessary on the Irish side in order that the treaty may be ratified, and all the executive business in connection with the transfer of powers can be carried out by the provisional government.

Where legislation is necessary is in the British House of Commons, because the constitutional changes, inherent in the decentralization of Imperial powers, will involve the introduction of an Irish bill. Thus the small majority for Mr. Griffith in the South Irish Parliament is not likely to be turned into a minority by reason of a debate on a contentious measure before the government has secured its constitutional rights under the treaty.

(Wednesday) — Proceedings in the Dail on Tuesday clarified the situation and the course of future political events is more easy to forecast. The Dail, having been prorogued until February 14, the members of it will meet again this week in another guise that of the Southern Irish Parliament, which is practically an identical body with the exception of five people.

In the Southern Parliament will be included the four members representing Trinity College, who do not sit in the Dail, while one member of the Dail, who represents a northern constituency, will not appear in the Southern Parliament. Until the Southern Parliament formally indorses the Irish treaty that instrument has not technically been approved by Ireland according to Article 18 of the treaty.

The vote taken by the Dail on the treaty is in theory valueless, but in practice it has served as an indication of what will happen in the Southern Parliament. In fact the real battle has been fought out on the floor of the Dail, and the presence of the four Trinity College members insures an even larger majority in the Southern Parliament for the much debated treaty.

Lest it should be thought that this technicality is of little importance, it may be mentioned that the evacuation of the British Army and auxiliaries, and the arrangement of the amnesty for political prisoners in Ireland and England are dependent upon the letter of the agreement being observed. Moreover, the powers of self-government, which are to be handed over to Ireland, cannot be conferred until the Southern Parliament has formed a provisional government and no other body can form it.

Treaty Not Yet Ratified

It is not likely that Parliament will elect any other cabinet but the one known as the Dail Cabinet, the members of which must signify their acceptance of the Irish treaty in writing. Subsequently the Griffith Cabinet will send representatives to London to confer with Winston Churchill's committee and arrange for the transfer of powers, and for evacuation of the country.

Strictly speaking neither Ireland nor England has yet "ratified" the treaty and only one has approved it. According to Article 18 ratification takes place with the passing of the legislation necessitated by the treaty terms, and up to now the House of Commons have only approved the treaty while approval in Ireland has been confined to a body which is not mentioned in the treaty and whose consent is not technically essential.

The opponents of a general election in England are making full use of the fact that the Irish treaty has not received its coping stone in the shape of the legislation at Westminster, and of the argument that, in going to the country, Mr. Lloyd George, if he so decided, would imperil the Irish settlement.

Every political party in the country, however, has committed itself to an indorsement of the treaty, so that only in the event of a Conservative government taking office with the small contingent of 40 "die-hards" pressing it hard could there be cause for apprehension on the fate of the treaty. Even in that event the majority of Conservatives are committed to the treaty and would be obliged to take into account the possibility of a Coalition Liberal—Independent Liberal—Labor Party combination against them on that issue.

In Ireland itself the future is obscure and there is not a little trepidation in British official circles on behalf of the new Irish state. Eamon de Valera and his extreme associates are considered to be of much greater mischief in the country than when talking on the floor of the Dail, and it is felt that the new Minister of Defense will need all the resources at his command to preserve order, and to hold together the Irish Republican Army.

That part of Sinn Fein which earnestly desires the new experiment to be successful finds the weapon of violence, which was so ready to its hand against the British Government is now turned against itself.

Attitude of Irish Labor

In addition there is another factor as yet hidden, and careful observers are awaiting indications of what Labor in Ireland intends to do. Labor problems will be among the most urgent of these confronting Mr. Griffith's government, and a violent Labor section, supported by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, could introduce serious complications. Mr. de Valera is not credited with any intention to leave unchallenged the verdict given on Tuesday in the Dail in favor of the will of the people against the will of a minority. If a general election takes place in Ireland, he will not be inactive. Such an election, however, is not absolutely obligatory, and it is for the provisional government to decide on the necessity of the step.

In the present amorphous state of the Irish administration with the maintenance of law and order becoming an urgent problem and civil powers in a state of transfer, an election would have a disturbing effect on the situation, which the new government could hardly welcome.

If it took place it would be a straight fight on the issue of the republic versus the Free State, and according to the verdict given the new elected body would be either the Dail or the Southern Parliament. It is doubtful, however, whether Irish sentiment would allow the name Dail to be abandoned.

CANADIAN FARMERS HOLD CONVENTION

Progressive Party Expected to Favor Restoration of Canadian Wheat Board—Federal Election Results Are Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Warning the farmers of Canada against too sanguine an outlook regarding the political future of the Progressive or Agrarian Party, J. L. Brown, the president, opened the nineteenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba on Wednesday.

The near future, he said, will determine whether the Progressives will be able to consolidate the positions already won and make further advances, or else be shipwrecked upon the rock of direct political action, which has ruined so many farmer organizations previously.

Nearly 1000 delegates are attending the convention, which for the first time is being held in Winnipeg. It is important in that the organization is expected to take a definite stand with regard to the improvement of the wheat marketing system, and that the Hon. T. A. Crerar, the Progressive leader, will tell what the policy of the party will be in Parliament.

The convention, it is expected, will go on record as favoring restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board, which handled the grain crop of 1919-20 for a period of at least two years more.

Success at the Polls

Mr. Brown opened the address with a review of the federal election campaign of December, and a forecast of the probable results of the farmers' success. It is too early, he said, to determine whether the formation of a Farmers' Party will result in the discarding of the bi-party system or assignment along the line of ideals, rather than inherited prejudice on behalf of the organization. He claimed credit for having taught the people their responsibilities toward their country, and that the lesson had been well learned was made evident at the election.

"I am glad that our triumph at the polls was not such as to bring upon us the responsibilities of forming a government," said Mr. Brown. "Too much might have been expected from us and disappointment might have been the result. We have neither failed so completely as to be discouraged, nor have we succeeded so we'll as to be satisfied to go no further.

"I feel, however, that we are now at a most critical time in the history of our organization. To overcome this crisis we must beware of abandoning our organization in the belief that it has accomplished its work in gaining 66 members in Parliament for us.

"We must remember that we are not a political organization only, but that one of our important functions is to inspire the public life of the country in politics, industry and citizenship."

Motive Power of Reform

In conclusion, Mr. Brown pointed out that the government was not as potential as many imagined, and that the motive power for reform often sprang from outside sources. The association would aim always to be a little in advance of the existing government in its advocacy of reforms. It would exercise sober caution in entering upon a new and untried course, and thus be an inspirational force for making real progress politically while it would also work for the betterment of rural life through its educational and social activities.

The United Farm Women's Association, an auxiliary of the men's organization, meeting prior to the opening of the convention, resolved to ask the government for an amendment to the Naturalization Act, which would allow Canadian women to retain their citizenship regardless of the nationality of their husbands.

Under the resolution women would be able to take out personal naturalization papers.

TRANSVAAL MINERS ARE SHORT OF FUNDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday)—If the strike should continue on the present lines the men are bound to suffer a crushing defeat. This is evidently realized by the leaders, who have taken preliminary steps toward a general strike. A section of the public welcomes this on the ground that it will shorten and sharpen the fight. A general strike on The Rand for a few days is possible, but the leaders are unlikely to obtain the railwaymen's consent in less than three weks, owing to the immense distances between centers.

Many railwaymen are reluctant to participate, fearing loss of their pensions, and it is also doubtful if the government will allow the railways to be held up. Up to the present the position is peaceable. The men are not suffering privation, although funds are low, but the pinch will come when these are exhausted. Storekeepers are chary of giving credit. A prolongation of hostilities may lead to a clash, especially in the Benoni district, which is usually regarded as a storm center.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS MAKE DIRECT MOVE TO BREAK SHANTUNG DEADLOCK FOLLOWING MONTH'S DELAY

Representations Are Made to Governments at Peking and Tokyo by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour, Containing Formula Which, If Applied to the Dispute Over the Railroad, Would Conclude the Existing Controversy

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"If the Japanese are anxious to settle all causes of disagreement between China and Japan, they should do all in their power to settle the questions growing out of the 21 demands and the railway question: these two questions have caused more disruption between China and Japan than any others."—Dr. Wellington Koo.

"There is no instance in the world's modern history of an ultimatum delivered by one country to another in time of peace without any provocation under conditions similar to those which existed between China and Japan in 1915."—Dr. Wang of the Chinese delegation.

"As we succeed in mobilizing the forces and sanctions of right, we shall succeed in demobilizing the threatening armaments of might."—Oscar S. Straus, honorary chairman of the General Committee for the Limitation of Armament.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —After patiently waiting for a whole month while the Japanese and Chinese delegates engaged in endless and futile discussion of the Shantung question and with that issue hanging over all the Far Eastern decisions of the Conference, the American Government, it became known yesterday, has finally decided to bring its full influence to bear on Tokyo and Peking in the interest of a speedy settlement.

Representations have been made to the Tokyo and Peking governments, requesting that action on the Shantung controversy be substituted for the verbal encounters that have been staged at 24 sessions between the two sets of conferees in the Pan-American Union.

Along with these vigorous representations, in which it is understood Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, joined with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, there was proposed a formula which, if applied to the dispute over the railroad, would break the existing deadlock.

Direct Appeal Made

For several days the Japanese and the Chinese have been looking for an "idea," awaiting for a "formula" but no instructions either from Tokyo or Peking have been forthcoming. These instructions failing, the heads of the American and British delegations came to the conclusion that if the Conference is to break up in harmony and with Shantung off the record of Chinese grievances, the time had come to take the diplomatic gloves off. The action taken is tantamount to going over the heads of the delegations here.

That Mr. Hughes would do this very thing was forecasted in dispatches to this paper more than 10 days ago when the situation in the Conference proceedings was compared with the impasse that existed when the American Secretary of State sent his famous communication to Premier Briand of France.

President Harding is known to be in full sympathy with the efforts of the American delegation to put an end to the policy of evasion and hair-splitting which has prevented the settlement of the Shantung question. The fact that the British and American delegations had assurances beforehand that the Shantung question would be amicably disposed of augmented the degree of impatience with which the Conference leaders viewed the various maneuvers leading to the existing impasse over the financial management anad control of 250 miles of railroad in territory which Japan declared herself willing to give up.

Treaty Affected

The Administration is learning from day to day that sentiment in the country and particularly in the Senate of the United States is becoming strongly arrayed against this country becoming a party to the various treaties bearing on the Far Eastern question if there is left unsettled one of the most powerful causes of friction in the region in question.

Notice has been served repeatedly in the past two weeks that if Japan insists on maintaining control of the Shantung railroad and thereby over the economic life of the region, the progressive leaders are determined to stage another "irreconcilable" fight on the four-power Pacific islands treaty and the nine-power treaty on China.

Thus it is that the Administration views the Shantung deadlock as not merely nullifying the aim of the Conference in that causes of friction and misunderstanding would be left untouched, but as also endangering the ratification by the United States Senate of the agreements that have already come out of the Conference.

"How can such treaties guarantee or promote materially the peace of the Far East if Shantung is left unsettled, and if the Conference takes no cognizance of the 21 demands?" This is the query to which senators are addressing themselves, and these senators will by no means be satisfied with an answer by the Japanese delegation 'that a more favorable opportunity to settle Shantung must be awaited, if failure is the result at this time.'

Mr. Harding Committed

If President Harding's own views are what they were on September 11 of 1919 when he made in the United States Senate one of his best speeches, he himself could hardly be expected, with any degree of consistency, to ask the Senate to ratify a nine-power treaty on China with Shantung still in the same status as when the Versailles Treaty was signed.

On the occasion referred to President (then Senator) Harding said:

"Spokesmen for China cried out against the rape of the first great democracy of the Orient and the plea was eloquent with recited sacrifices and noble assistance in winning the war. We uttered our chagrin that the spokesmen for the American conscience,—aye for the conscience of civilization,—had sanctioned the confessed immorality of the Shantung award to satisfy a secret covenant against which we righteously exclaimed.

"All fair men realize the embarrassment incident to the Shantung award. Perhaps we cannot change it. No one believes we mean to go to war to restore to China what Germany looted and Japan traded. But we need not be a party to an international immorality that challenges our every utterance about lofty purposes and the reign of justice. I want it recorded, for all the world to read, that America esteems her unarmed friend no less than she respects her armed associate."

Japanese Attitude

If President Harding had been attending the press conference he would have learned that in this Shantung discussion the Japanese delegates have from the beginning taken the attitude that they are making all the

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"sacrifices." He would hear day after day from leading members of Japan's delegation such words as these:

"You don't seem to understand that the railroad belongs to us. We wanted to show our friendship to China and we proposed a 50-50 agreement for the operation of the railroad. Our Chinese friends would not accept this, so we went a great deal further than we were authorized to go."

In other words, the Japanese delegation is proceeding on a theory exactly the reverse of that put forth by President Harding.

There is no overlooking the fact that the Shantung issue and the 21 demands are the two insurmountable obstacles at present working against adjustment here of the Far Eastern question. As the United States is on record on Shantung it is no less unequivocally on record on the 21 demands. For at the time of the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915, following the 21 demands and an ultimatum, the State Department at Washington filed with the Tokyo and the Peking offices a note of protest, declaring that this government could not recognize the treaty because of the "circumstances" under which the pact was entered into.

Senate Is Restive

In the face of this note, when the Japanese delegation at the next meeting of the Far Eastern Committee moves not to discuss the 21 demands on the ground that they are not within the purview of the agenda but fall in the category of fait accompli, the American delegation is not expected to call attention to its protest, making another strong issue for the United States Senate.

One prominent Republican Senator pointed out yesterday that it was time for Secretary Hughes himself to beware of the position he was being placed in by the effort of the Japanese to continue their strangle hold of the Shantung province through the railroad.

"He is being forced exactly into the position President Wilson was forced into at Paris; but in this case there will be a great deal less excuse."

Chinese Gains Minimized

Little has Been Won in Conference, David Yui Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If there is an impression that China has gained much from the Washington Conference, that impression is erroneous, declares David Z. T. Yui. Mr. Yui, as representative of the United Chambers of Commerce of China and the United Educational Association, speaks for the modern bankers, merchants and educators of China, forces little heard of in the ordinary newspaper reports of the Conference. Mr. Yui is also general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China.

"What are the gains?" asks Mr. Yui. "The withdrawal of the foreign post offices established in China without treaty sanction and in open opposition to China's sovereign rights? No date for this has been fixed. An increase in her tariff rates? Japan has agreed to an increase of only a quarter of 3½ per cent, which is less than the nominal rate of 5 per cent which China has been enjoying for 80 years or more. And so on. No real gain has accrued to China so far.

United China Needed

"We are asked, what is China's minimum requirement at the Conference? justice and cooperation. Concretely, the Chinese people are concentrating their attention and efforts on such vital issues as the complete restitution of Shantung to China, the abrogation of the 21 demands, the restoration of tariff autonomy, as well as on the ways and means of carrying out the program of reconstruction. They believe that a full measure of justice and cooperation will greatly aid their efforts quickly to rehabilitate and develop a strong and united China, which in itself will be essential to the promotion and preservation of peace in the Far East and, indeed, in the world.

"Great is the confidence of the Chinese people that the spirit of justice, fair play and cooperation will shut out from the Conference any tendency toward bargaining or trading or compromising, and will achieve the much prayed for success. It is our sincerest hope that all the decisions of the Conference with reference to China will be made in full accord with the aspirations and the program of reconstruction of the Chinese people.

"Why do we attach so much importance to the people in China? Because the people there have, in recent years, arrived at two fundamental convictions, which, I am sure, you will support. They are convinced that the important element in any country is not its government but its people. All the aspirations and policies should be and are being built around the people. They are also convinced that they and not their foreign enemies have the power to make or unmake China, that they and they alone can create and maintain an honest and efficient or dishonest and inefficient government. They have fully awakened to a keen sense of the duties of citizenship in a republic.

People Not Divided

"The Chinese are today throwing their weight toward achieving political unity in China at an early date. China is divided, but only politically. The division exists only among a small group of military and political leaders. There is no division among the people. This essential unity of the people cannot but help hasten political unity.

"The Chinese Republic may be said to comprise three, rather than two, divisions. General Chang Tso-lin is practically supreme in Manchuria and Mongolia. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is supreme in all the provinces south of the Yangtse River. General Wu-Pei-fu is supreme between the Yangtse River and the Great Wall. As Dr. Sun and General Wu are both actuated by good purposes and firm in their republicanism, minor differences between them will not keep them apart long. The people are using every means to bring about a coalition government through the union of Dr. Sun and General Wu. When that is done, General Chang will have to join the union; if not, it will not be long before he will crumble before the joint forces and before the mandate of the people. Disbandment of troops will naturally follow.

Capable of Government

"By political unity, we do not mean one strong, central, autocratic government, with a dictator at the head. The day is past when the people in China will tolerate this form of unity. They want provincial autonomy with a federal government. Despite the fact that China has been under a monarchy for 4000 years, the people are essentially democratic.

"Have the Chinese the ability to govern themselves? Can you point out a people outside of the Chinese who have successfully governed themselves for 4000 years and are still a progressive and self-governing people? A tutelage and experience of so many years cannot be valueless. To have driven three traitors of the country out of office through the agitation of merchants and students; to have crushed the powerful Anfu Party which was selling the country to Japan; to have stopped gambling at a loss of $14,000,000 a year to the treasury of a province; to turn in a few years the ancient city of Canton into a modern city with broad, paved streets and an enlightened municipal government: these are some of the evidences of the ability of the Chinese people to govern themselves.

Great Banking Activity

"There is a dark side to the financial situation in China. There is also a bright side. We know that in the foreign and modern native banks doing business in China, the Chinese people have deposits amounting to $700,000,000, not to mention the deposits in the old-fashioned banks and the sums hoarded in homes. We have in China enough money to make a good beginning of our program of reconstruction. And the machinery to make this money available is at hand. We have the chambers of commerce controlling the finance in each town or city, which have in recent years undertaken many patriotic and constructive activities. Then we have now an organization of Chinese banks, known as the Chinese consortium. Young as this native consortium is, it has made two loans to the government already.

"These loans are notable for two reasons. First, they were made only for constructive purposes. Second, the bankers got the right to examine and audit the accounts of the two enterprises. In other words, the Chinese commercial and financial world has begun to introduce its honesty and business methods into the Chinese political world.

"The renaissance movement in China occupies a large place in this program of reconstruction. The central aim of the government is to create a scientific attitude toward our own old civilization and toward the civilization of the West. Our professors and students, our newspapers and magazines, are studying on the one hand what China can get from the West to enrich her civilization and on the other what China can contribute out of her rich heritage to the world civilization.

Growth of Public Opinion

"The growth of public opinion in China is a really wonderful phenomenon. Only a few years ago, the people practically paid no attention to public affairs. Now their voice is not only heard regarding the important matters in the country but actually heeded by the government.

"What about the corrupt, dishonest, and inefficient officialdom in China? The Chinese people denounce it no less than our Western friends. As a matter of fact, corruption in official circles is found in all countries to greater or less degree. Our people now have a clear conviction that, after all, China's problem, like the problem of other countries, is essentially a moral and spiritual one. The final and most effective solution must be something to be created and regenerated from within.

"We do not claim, because of geographical propinquity or for self-defense or for any other reason, that we should create a sphere of interest in this country, or construct, control and militarily guard several railways in that country. The Chinese people have no petitions to make. They want only justice."

GRANITE CUTTERS QUIT

QUINCY, Massachusetts—The Granite shops of this city are virtually without cutters as a result of the protest action by the Granite Cutters Union against the request of manufacturers that the men accept a wage reduction of $2 a day. Approximately 500 men were said to have followed the union's decision to "refrain from work." James Duncan, president of the Granite Cutters International Association, said that any reduction in wages at this time would be a violation of the working agreement which runs until April 1 and under which, he said, a daily wage of $8 was provided. Notices posted in the plants of members of the Granite Manufacturers Association asked the men to accept a $6 wage.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday) — Anthony Maura, following a complete rupture between the government and the army representatives, tendered yesterday to the King the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

MR. NEWBERRY TO KEEP SENATE SEAT

Declaration That He Is Entitled to Office Passed by a Vote of 46 to 41, While "Excessive Expenditure" Is Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A majority of the United States Senate voted late yesterday to allow Truman H. Newberry to retain his seat, but in doing so "condemned and disapproved" the expenditure of about $195,000 in his Michigan campaign as being "contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government."

The vote by which the Senate adopted this remarkable resolution of "exoneration" and "censure" was 46 to 41. It reads as follows:

"Resolved: First, that the contest of Henry Ford against Truman H. Newberry be, and it is, hereby dismissed.

"Second, that Truman H. Newberry is hereby declared duly elected Senator from the State of Michigan for the term of six years commencing on the fourth day of March, 1919, and is entitled to his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Amount "Too Large"

"Third, That, whether the amount expended in the Michigan primary was $195,000 as was fully reported, or openly acknowledged, or whether there were some few thousand dollars in excess, the amount expended was in either case too large, much larger than ought to have been expended. That the expenditure of such excessive sums in behalf of a candidate either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and to the dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, such excessive expenditures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved."

Three separate votes in addition to the final ballot were taken during the closing hours of the dramatic scene enacted in the Senate, on various motions from opposition Senators. On each ballot rejecting these motions the vote stood 46 to 41, the same lineup as on the final vote for adoption of the Administration's resolution declaring Senator Newberry to be entitled to his seat in the Senate.

From the taking of the first ballot the result was never once in doubt. Nine Republicans, including three of the "doubtful" senators, voted on each ballot with the Democrats. They were William E. Borah of Idaho; Arthur Capper of Kansas; Wesley L. Jones of Washington; William S. Kenyon of Iowa; Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota; Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin; Peter Norbeck of South Dakota; George W. Norris of Nebraska and Howard Sutherland of West Virginia.

Amendments Defeated

The first vote was taken on an amendment offered by Senator Norris to the Administration's resolution, declaring that "Truman H. Newberry is not entitled to his seat in the United States Senate." This was promptly rejected and constituted a direct test vote.

Immediately Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, offered the following substitute resolution, which likewise was rejected:

"Resolved, That Henry Ford, contesting the election of Truman H. Newberry as United States Senator from the State of Michigan for the term commencing March 4, 1919, is not entitled to a seat in this body.

"Resolved further, considering that it is against a sound public policy that huge sums of money should be spent for the nomination or election of a candidate for the United States Senate, and that excessive sums were spent to secure for Truman H. Newberry the Republican nomination as such candidate for the State of Michigan at the primary election in that State for the term mentioned, and considering that the campaign for his nomination was conducted in gross and flagrant violation of the laws of the state of Michigan and in contravention of the statutes of the United States, he is not entitled to a seat in this body."

On another motion by Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, which declared that Mr. Newberry was not entitled to his seat because of the excessive use of money in his campaign, the result was the same.

Climax of Debate

The climax of the relentless debate that raged all day in the Senate was reached in connection with the amendment of "censure" offered by Frank B. Willis (R), Senator from Ohio, to the original Administration resolution drawn up by Selden P. Spencer (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the special Senate committee that investigated the Ford-Newberry election contest. It was regarded as a "change of front" on the part of certain Republicans who had been counted upon as almost certain to vote against Mr. Newbery and was said to have been offered with a view to providing for them a "reasonable basis" for supporting the resolution to keep the accused Senator in the Senate.

It threw the "old guard" Republicans into turmoil. A hurried poll indicated that the amendment was acceptable to a majority of the Republicans and the "old guard" gave way. Senator Spencer accepted the amendment with what grace he could.

In the violent controversy that arose over Mr. Willis' proposal, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declared that if the Senate adopted the resolution in this form it would say in effect to Mr. Newberry: "You may hold your seat, but you hold it and sit in the presence of your colleagues and before the people of the world as one who has obtained it in violation of that which imperils the very life of your republic.

Amendment Questioned

"We ought to brand the shame on Mr. Newberry as completely as if we should exclude him from the Senate when we say he crept in here by methods as dishonorable, unpatriotic and in violation of the law of common decency," declared Senator Borah. "Let us strip these resolutions to the only question that is before us, and that is whether or not this seat should be declared vacant because the election was corrupt, and pass upon it.

"If Mr. Newberry is entitled to his seat let him sit upon an equality with the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Idaho. Why should he sit here under a cloud for four years if he did not corrupt the election? If he is exonerated, if he says before his God and his conscience he did nothing dishonorable, how dare you place the brand of shame upon him in that way?

"The fact is that the resolution says nothing except to condemn the particular amount which Mr. Newberry himself expended. It singles out Mr. Newberry's election and condemns that amount."

Senator Willis took issue with that statement and declared, "I drew the resolution and I cannot permit the Senator from Idaho to read into it that which is not there and which was never intended to be there."

Senator Borah replied, "It might not have been intended to be there, but it is."

"I understand the Senator to say," replied Mr. Willis, "that it condemns only what Mr. Newberry expended. Such language the Senator will not find in the resolution."

"The resolution begins," read Mr. Borah, "that whether the amount expended in this campaign was $195,000, and so forth. In whose primary? Mr. Newberry's primary. You are dealing with Mr. Newberry's election and you condemn and denounce it and then you say, 'However, Mr. Newberry, you may hold your seat.'"

Irvine L. Lenroot, (R.), Senator from Wisconsin got the floor and said,

"It seems to me very clear that it is very proper for the United States Senate to condemn the expenditure of $195,000 in the State of Michigan although a Senator in voting for that resolution may conclude that Mr. Newberry is as guiltless as a new born babe and may also conclude that in the expenditure of that huge sum his friends hurt his election instead of aiding him, a conclusion I have reached and in which I firmly believe."

No Inconsistency Seen

Senator Lenroot declared there was no inconsistency in the resolution condemning the expenditures of the campaign and at the same time giving Mr. Newberry his seat. "I believe that Mr. Newberry told the truth," Mr. Lenroot declared, referring to the Senator's plea of "innocence."

It was Senator Lenroot's stand that clinched the votes of the remaining "doubtful" Republicans, coupled with the amendment of "censure."

Before the final vote could be taken Senator La Follette got the floor and delivered a scathing attack on the campaign of the Michigan Senator, declaring that only twice before, in the cases of Lorimer and Stephenson, had the issue of "bribery and corruption" been raised in the Senate.

When Mr. La Follette concluded, Senator Kenyon, decrying the "spectacle of wiggling and wobbling as there is in this case," warned that the senators who had done this "wobbling," "have not found a cyclone cellar where they think they can go and escape the wrath and the tornado of an indignant public opinion."

Denouncing the "policy" set forth in the resolution, Senator Kenyon asked, "Do you think he wants a seat under those circumstances? Do you think he wants to go through the years with infamy written upon his election here because we are afraid to face the issue?"

The whole procedure, he declared, was a "farce." "The Senator from Wisconsin said this resolution as now formed does not disgrace Mr. Newberry," declared Mr. Kenyon. "Maybe not, but it disgraces the Senate of the United States vastly more than it disgraces Mr. Newberry. The motto we ought to write above the door of the Senate is 'Keep it clean,' as a great part of the government, and if we do not keep it clean ourselves, the people will see that it is kept clean."

Vote of the Senate

The vote on the resolution follows:

For adoption:

Ball of Delaware; Brandegee, Connecticut; Bursum, New Mexico; Calder, New York; Cameron, Arizona; Colt, Rhode Island; Cummins, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; Dillingham, Vermont, Edge, New Jersey; Elkins, West Virginia; Ernst, Kentucky; Fernald, Maine; France, Maryland; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Gooding, Idaho; Hale, Maine; Harreld, Oklahoma; Kellogg, Minnesota; Keyes, New Hampshire; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCormick, Illinois; McCumber, North Dakota; McKinley, Illinois; McLean, Connecticut; McNary, Oregon; Nelson, Minnesota; New, Indiana; Nicholson, Colorado; Oddie, Nevada; Page, Vermont; Pepper, Pennsylvania; Phipps, Colorado; Poindexter, Washington; Shortridge, California; Smoot, Utah; Spencer, Missouri; Stanfield, Oregon; Sterling, South Dakota; Townsend, Michigan; Wadsworth, New York; Warren, Wyoming; Watson, Indiana; Weller, Maryland, and Willis, Ohio. (All Republicans), 46.

Against adoption:

Ashurst Arizona; Broussard, Louisiana; Caraway, Arkansas; Culberson, Texas; Dial, South Carolina; Fletcher, Florida; Gerry, Rhode Island; Glass, Virginia; Harris, Georgia; Harrison, Mississippi; Heflin, Alabama; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Jones, New Mexico; King, Utah; McKellar, Tennessee; Myers, Montana; Overman, North Carolina; Owen, Oklahoma; Pittman, Nevada; Pomerene Ohio; Ransdell, Louisiana; Robinson, Arkansas; Sheppard, Texas; Shields, Tennessee; Simmons, North Carolina; Smith, South Carolina; Swanson, Virginia; Trammell, Florida; Underwood, Alabama; Walsh, Massachusetts; Walsh, Montana; Williams, Mississippi (Democrats), 32.

Borah, Idaho; Capper, Kansas; Jones, Washington; Kenyon, Iowa; Ladd (Nonpartisan), North Dakota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Norbeck, South Dakota; Norris, Nebraska; Sutherland, West Virginia (Republicans), 9.

Total opposed to adoption, 41.

Thomas Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, who had announced his support of Mr. Newberry, and Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, were absent without pairs. Senator Newberry did not vote.

The following senators were paired: Stanley (D.), Kentucky, and Du Pont (R.), Delaware; Kendrick (D.), Wyoming, and Crow R.), Pennsylvania; Reed (D.), Missouri, and Moses (R.), New Hampshire.

RELIEF FUND OF $20,000,000 WILL GO TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—Corn and wheat for Russian relief, for which Congress has appropriated $20,000,000, will be purchased direct from the producers and not at concentration points from speculators and investors. Not a cent of profit shall be allowed in processing grain for consumption nor for transportation. This is the platform proposed for the administration of the fund by Don Livingston of Pierre, head of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, who has been named a member of the buying commission by Herbert Hoover.

To Mr. Livingston is said to be due much credit for the Russian relief bill.

Mr. Livingston formulated plans and forwarded them to Mr. Hoover, asking if such a measure would be in conflict with any legislation he might have pending.

Mr. Hoover replied that they would not, praised the plan highly, and promised his every assistance to see that the measure went through.

The proposed plan was laid before South Dakota's representatives in Washington, District of Columbia, and an intensive campaign launched by the State Department of Agriculture and the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation to get this measure through. Washington was flooded with telegrams and letters from farmers' organizations in this and adjoining states, and in less than a month after the matter was presented to Washington officially, the bill only awaited the signature of the President to become operative.

With a surplus of 670,000,000 bushels of corn in the country, over and above that required for domestic consumption and the market price so low that tons of corn are being used for fuel rather than haul it to town and buy coal, this measure will be a boon to the farmers of the corn-raising states, as it provides a market for this grain at a price which will somewhere near compensate the farmer for his crop. With $20,000,000 put into circulation among the farmers, a great step will be taken toward the relief of the agricultural situation in the middle west.

Every dollar expended in so far as is humanly possible, shall go direct to the producer, if Mr. Livingston's plan is carried out. Every pound of food purchased shall go direct to the starving children of Russia. Undoubtedly special arrangements will be made for transportation to points of processing and tidewater, and American ships to convey the grain to Russia, as far as possible.

HOMES BUILT FOR 60,000 NEW YORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Homebuilding in New York has increased 413 per cent during the 43 weeks since the enactment of the housing tax exemption ordinance over the corresponding period of last year, according to Henry H. Curran, retiring president of the Borough of Manhattan. During that time, Mr. Curran said, there were filed plans for new homes to care for 56,592 families at a cost of $269,361,284, which indicates the cost of each to be somewhat under the $5000 limit.

Shortage in housing up to January 1, 1921, was estimated at more than 100,000 families and this provision for nearly 60,000 shows that a start has been made in the right direction, Mr. Curran said, although the city's population had increased since January of last year and would go on increasing. This housing, he added, would provide one and two-family houses for 32,413 families and apartments for the other 24,179 at an average cost of $4860 and $4634 respectively.

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MERCHANT MARINE CALLED ESSENTIAL

Shipping Board Chairman Declares Commercial Fleet Must Be Maintained—Asserts Government Subsidy Is Necessary

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maintenance of a United States merchant marine is essential to the American nation to carry on international commerce in time of peace and to sustain the navy in the event of war, declared A. D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, speaking yesterday at an assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. But, he added, this merchant marine must be fostered by government aid until such a time as the government can get out of the shipping business without staggering loss, and can leave to private management and operation a merchant fleet that can be economically operated in competition with the ships of other nations.

After prefacing his remarks with light allusions to what the post of chief of the Shipping Board means in responsibilities, Mr. Lasker paid tribute to the accomplishments of J. W. Powell, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He briefly traced the history of American shipping from the time of George Washington, under whom Congress enacted laws of preference and protection to the merchant marine; through the Civil War, after which the United States receded from the seas as a shipping power; and down to 1914, when the United States had 15 fast passenger ships on the oceans. With the entrance of the United States into the World War came the necessity of sustaining the navy and transporting soldiers to France, resulting in the greatest shipbuilding program the world has ever known.

War-Time Construction

The war-built ships were built with a view to the needs of the moment, Mr. Lasker said. They filled the necessity of transport, not commercial competition. They were built without regard to balance in a fleet, or its peace-time operation. Despite the fact that many of them were not completed when the armistice was signed, however, he declared, Germany's realization that the "bridge of ships" was an undefeatable fact was no small factor in terminating hostilities.

While on the subject of war, Mr. Lasker presented the war-time argument for a merchant marine. A navy is impotent without convertible ships, he said, and a merchant marine is as essential for national protection as a navy or an army.

By reason of the changed economic status of the United States in relation to the rest of the world, the speaker continued, a merchant marine is a peace-time essential. The United States has become an exporting and importing nation. Payment of the debt of Europe to America must be in kind, and to balance this American manufactures must seek new markets which must be conquered. In this endeavor a merchant fleet is essential.

Government Subsides

"But we can have no merchant marine without some form of government aid," Mr. Lasker declared. "Because of the high standards of American shipbuilding, this industry is as necessary to foster as ships. Yet it costs 20 per cent more to build ships in the United States than in Great Britain. Other nations have established trade routes and we must spend money to enter or control them. American seamen are paid more than those of any other nation, but who would ask that Americans be forced to submit to conditions imposed upon seamen of other nations because of national necessity? Therefore, without recognition of the fact that shipping is essential to the nation we cannot have the fleet we need."

Mr. Lasker pointed out that the provisions of the Jones Act with respect to shipping preferences are insufficient or inadvisable. There must be further aid, he said, and as soon as certain investigations being made by the Shipping Board are completed the President is going to Congress to ask subsidies for American shipping. From the Treasury standpoint, as well, he added, there must be subsidy.

There are 5,000,000 tons of gold shipping, Mr. Lasker said, and another 5,000,000 of "fair to bad." The first must be liquidated, but with the world shipping situation as it is the government cannot sell its ships and must stay in the business. Expressing himself as head of one of the greatest enterprises of governmental operation, Mr. Lasker declared it his conviction that "in international competition, in shipping at least, government operation is poison ivy." But, he added, if the government is going to get out of the shipping business, there must be federal aid to the end that the added revenues from the ultimate sale will more than pay the expense of preliminary subsidy.

Referring to the New England position, Mr. Lasker pledged all the aid in the power of the Shipping Board to give, to bring about removal of the preferential railroad rates on bulk cargo against New England and in favor of the foreign port of Montreal and American ports of the south. There can be no revival of shipping through Boston without this, he said. There has been enough of port congestion, and opening of the port of Boston is as essential to the nation as it is to New England, he added.

With regard to the reconditioning of the liner Leviathan, which has become somewhat of a local political issue, Mr. Lasker urged that the supporters of the plea for award of the contract to the Boston Navy Yard look at the question from a national point of view. The Shipping Board, he said, cannot take the risk of assigning the contract to the Navy Yard and experiencing delay and the possibility of considerably higher cost. He asserted that the cost of reconditioning must not exceed $7,000,000 if the vessel is to be economically operated.

FARMERS HARD HIT BY FREIGHT RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ten days' delay in putting into effect the reduced freight rates on grain, grain products and hay in the west, authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the plea of the railroads, will cost the farmers $1,000,000, at a conservative estimate, according to a statement issued by the American Farm Bureau Federation here.

"Upon the showing of the railroads," said the statement, "that it would be impossible for them to have the tariffs ready December 27, the commission granted the extension to January 7.

"These tariffs were not ready chiefly because some of the railroads made no attempt to get them ready until after the commission refused to accept their suggestion that the 10 per cent reduction be substituted for the reduction in grain rates. A number of railroads announced they would voluntarily put the new rates into effect January 1."

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Woody

"Ready-money, cash on the counter. That's been my motter for the last 20, 30—oh, more years than I like the countin' of. And I don't like to talk but, well, we ain't done so bad, 'ave we, Jack? Let them as wants credit go where they can get it, but it ain't no good tryin' Woody & Son. If King George 'isself was to come round 'ere now and say to me, 'Mr. Woody, I want a dozen o' skins for the scullery winders at Buckingham Palace,' 'e'd 'ave to stump up fust like the rest of 'em."

I can see him now, Woody, sitting on a heap of unfinished wash leathers in his rickety workshop, uttering business maxims and anecdotes, one after the other, as Sam Weller did before him and contriving to be one of the most successful men in Bermondsey.

Are the greatest men the most unassuming? I do not pretend to know. Woody was a short, stubby, sturdy, innocent-looking man, with a pink face out of which small, violet eyes sparkled like frost. Humorous people would have laughed at the smugness of his clean-cut features and barbers must often have sighed at the scarce straw-colored hair which stood up or sat down as his cap decided. But what of that? Woody was Woody, with clothes made to fit the geniality of his mentality rather than the curve of his waist, clothes certainly without that wild continental cut so common between the Tower Bridge and Deptford High Street.

Woody & Son, Chamois Leather Dressers—thus read the heading on the invoices, invoices introduced by the son when Woody's "trade" became a "business." For father was a primitive workman, proud of his tools, of his hand labor, his thrift and the fourteen men, "grounders," of which he had eventually become the master. Before the "trade" became a "business" no books were kept by Woody. Books savored of credits. And what good ever came of credit?

"What made Jackson go up the spout? What broke Higgins? And Gollkins? And the Gillbridge Tanneries and all the rest of 'em? Credits, my son, and mark my words, people what starts putting what they owe on bits o' paper and ledgers, 'stead of handing over honest like, straight away, is arstin' for trouble."

It was years before Jack could prevail upon his father to go inside a bank, not to mention asking him to sign a check. And with regard to checks, between the bank manager and Woody a strong and mutual distrust grew up from the beginning of their relations, for the former quite thought that the leather dresser's signature was a clumsy forgery. The only word Woody could write was his name and, like Shakespeare—another great man—he had no definite style or spelling!

No! Woody's books and methods were in his heart and his savings were kept under the floor boards. As you entered his workshop bills which had been spiked on nails driven into the wall fluttered down like the Bermondsey sparrows and were forgotten. He didn't know anything about overhead charges and percentage of profit on sales; his business was dull, but as long as there were skins enough to be worked and window cleaners enough to buy them he was happy.

I remember he said to me one day, when I went to beg a sponge of him (he did quite a trade in sponges with the strangely garbed gentry of Houndsditch and other ditches besides), "I ain't just a tellin' of you, but if you wus to come round to my shop one day and say to me, 'Look 'ere, Mr. Woody, can you lend me a thousand or two—or more, p'raps, an' you was a pal o' mine like, and it was all square, well I wouldn't be the man to say 'No' because I 'adn't got it. Do you see my meanin'?" I said I did, and we talked finance of the most romantic kind as he trimmed skins and laid them out. His house was opposite the assessor's office but he never paid a penny in income tax—it is the unwritten law of Bermondsey—and besides, as he told me: "I don't 'old with it. If the government wants credit let 'em take it off those that gives 'em." And he winked with understanding as he did at the dealers who bought his torn, hard "cockly" leathers, leathers hard enough to break ordinary windows, and which were sold wet by the hawkers.

"There's some people who must buy the worst stuff they can get 'old of in the 'ope of making the best of it. Those chaps what sell all that leather wet know jolly well they are fakin' it," he used to say. He himself believed in the best. It was the secret of his success. He had never been satisfied with anything but good work and good skins to work upon where possible. He shamed half Upper Grange Road by the cleanliness of his windows, so much so that rebellious spirits thought of telling their children to see to it with their footballs in the friendly Bermondsey manner. But window-cleaning was not a monthly afterthought with Woody; like the local cinema he might have advertised a continual performance. So the idea of retributions fell through and the children continued their attentions to their own windows.

"Father's a character," said Jack, the "& Son" of the business. So was the son for that matter, what with his belief in credit, faith in banks, and excursions into Ruskin. But it was Father who was the head of the business. He could neither read nor write and for him Ruskin was the name of a park, which was a twopenny ride on the 'bus from the Elephant and Castle.

"You ask me what I think, Mr. Pendebridge (he had a delightful way of forgetting my name was Pendlebroke) and I tell you plain, it's my view o' things, an' I ain't dressed and finished chamois skins 40 years for nothing. I always 'old that as long as you keep your windows clean you'll be all right, and always use a good leather without no cockle in it what'll scratch. Keep your outlook clean and unscratched and it'll keep the knives 'appy if the forks an' spoons is nice and bright. Oh, well, you're welcome; tell me when your daughter gets that swimmin' cup and I'll see you don't let it get tarnished. Don't forget to tell your Missus not to buy leathers wet orf the 'awkers!"

I have often thought since that the boys of Dotheboys' Hall would have willingly obeyed the command. "Go and clean 'em!" if one of Woody's leathers had been at hand.

VANISHING PEERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are three vacancies in the list of 16 Scottish peers who are elected to represent their body in the House of Lords in each new Parliament. There are 28 representative peers for Ireland, who are wondering what is going to happen to them. For while the Scottish representative peers hold office only so long as Parliament lasts, the Irish representative peers are elected for life. The British Government has signed a treaty with the Sinn Fein delegates, creating an "Irish Free State"; and once again the British Government has promised that the reform of the House of Lords shall take the precedence of all other reforms. So that between the two the position of the Irish representative peers, and the the Scottish representative peers in a lesser degree, is precarious. If Irish members as such are to vanish ultimately from the House of Commons, consistency alone demands that Irish peers as such shall go from the House of Lords.

The Scottish representative peers came into existence by the Act of Union with Scotland in 1707, which provided that the whole body of the Scottish nobility, then numbering 154, should choose 16 of their number to represent them in the British House of Lords. They were to be elected for each Parliament by open voting, and proxies of absent noblemen were allowed. To this day, as soon as the election for the House of Commons has taken place, the Scottish peers meet in the picture gallery of Holyrood Palace under the presidency of the Duke of Montrose, Lord Clerk Register for Scotland, and elect their number. The Duke himself is not one of the chosen, but he goes all the same, and as Earl Graham he sits in the House of Lords as a peer of Great Britain. A Scottish peer, who is not an elected representative peer or the holder of a peerage of Great Britain, is debarred from sitting in the House of Commons.

This is a point on which Ireland distinctly has no grievance. Earl Winterton, for instance, is not an Irish representative peer, but he may be found in the Commons, member for one of the divisions of Sussex. Further, these Irish representative peers, who came into existence under the Act of Union of 1801, are elected for life. One of the most curious anomalies of the situation is that associated with the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston. As Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon he did not wish to leave the House of Commons and succeed his father, Baron Scarsdale, in the House of Lords, but he found that the law compelled him to do so. After his return from India he consented to be elected one of the representative peers for Ireland, and as such he remains to the present day. The treaty with the "Irish Free State," when it comes into operation, will make short work of these Irish representative peers; it will be one of the ironies of politics if one of the ministers responsible for that treaty should himself be politically submerged, as the Marquess Curzon. But he is Baron Scarsdale, too, and may claim a seat in the Lords by virtue of his lower dignity.

Isle of Beauty

It was only in 1918 that the long constitutional controversy between Iceland and the Danish Government resulted in the recognition of that island as a free and sovereign state in association with Denmark, under one and the same King, and once more "the Hermit of the Atlantic," as it has been called, is free to pursue its way in accord with those early days when colonists from Norway and Ireland established a commonwealth which lasted intact for more than four centuries.

The Irish of the twelfth century were not the first of their race to find a home in Iceland, for the first settlers were anchorites from Ireland who found in these remote latitudes a place to exercise their vocation.

A visitor to Iceland has described the view from the plateau overlooking the Plain of Thingvellir, where the Parliament of the Commonwealth was held. He speaks of magnificent gorges, rivers, waterfalls, of a lake of sapphire set within a circle of emerald hills and snow-capped mountains, altogether a picture of enchanting beauty. The magnificence of its historical and literary traditions have enriched the ages, and some of their Icelandic translations are now being adopted by other nations. The spoken language of today differs so little from that of the twelfth century that the Sagas of that time continue to be, in the original text, the daily reading of all classes. The remarkable revival of art and literature and general prosperity has come from the reawakening of the national spirit early in the nineteenth century.

ENGLISH ATHLETICS AND AMERICAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Several years ago in a middle-western university of some importance there was a succession of athletic directors and coaches who, as they were interviewed in turn, stressed the idea of intramural sports and promised that others besides varsity athletes should receive training. Sports were to become less eclectic; departments, classes, fraternities and clubs were to become interested and "feed" the varsity teams. But during those years only a few of the fraternity fixtures were played through, and those merely for the sake of gaining prestige. For the most part the student body preferred to watch the highly trained varsity eleven, nine or five. Tennis and golf were the recreations of the non-vicarious sportsmen, and here there were few serious players. Afternoon classes were one reason for this indifference; lack of playing fields and sufficient equipment another.

To one accustomed to such apathy toward active participation of the American undergraduate in sports it is pleasing to learn of the vast and different interest in sport at the English universities. English business men traveling in the United States have said that Oxford and Cambridge are delightful places for those who live for football, hockey, rowing, cricket and the like. This opinion is, of course, based on superficial observations but it is easy to see how such an idea gained credence. Practically every one who is anyone goes out for some sort of sport. In fact, if one doesn't, there must be an overwhelming interest in some other direction, else all avenues of friendship will be rather blocked.

There are many reasons for this wide interest. Perhaps the first is the fact that participation in athletics has become second nature to all who have gone through an English public school. Secondly there is the college tradition to be maintained. Then, too, there are no afternoon lectures and finally there is the Oxford and Cambridge weather which demands exercise if one is to keep awake.

To one from overseas the lack of equipment is exceeded only by the lack of intense interest as to the outcome of the game. Although each college has several playing fields in excellent condition there is no gymnasium nor are there any shower baths near. Every afternoon the streets in the heart of Oxford are sprinkled by groups of two or three men in rowing and "footer" clothes on their way to the river and the fields.

There are teams for every one. A college of 130 students maintains two rowing crews of eight men each, besides soccer, Rugby, hockey, tennis, track and cricket teams. The ideal is that every man should do something for his college. The activities of the more self-centered who go in for golf and tennis merely for their own enjoyment are frowned upon. The coaching is by amateurs, by a "blue" or a club player of the college, or a don who in his day was one of the college or university athletes.

Intense interest has no place in either intercollegiate or intervarsity matches. The compilation of minute data into form sheets is unheard of. The reputation of the various players is taken into account but with the exception of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, the matter rests there. The spirit of fair play pervades all contests. Rules are stretched to equalize the chances; it is no uncommon thing for one team to lend the services of an extra man, who will struggle as hard

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On his way to the river or the fields

against his former team mates as he would have against his opposers. The same spirit prevails among the spectators. There is little or no hard feeling, very little cheering—in the American sense—and no ragging of officials.

The training is far from rigorous, except for the major sport—rowing. The advice "Let us not be overzealous" finds many followers. In training the crews, both for the colleges and the varsity, the coaches follow methods similar to the usual American practices.

The showing of the trans-Atlantic matches reveals the different viewpoints on sports. The records of the English athletes are seldom the result of high training but are rather due to the fact that here is such a large field from which to choose natural athletes, men who have been going out for sport in an unenthusiastic way several days a week since childhood. And the glory of the English system is that it does not stop with the public school or the university but continues for many years after graduation. This alone seems worth what the specialized training costs.

GLASNEVIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Glasnevin, or the "verdant consecrated ground," is said to have been so called because the greater portion of land in its neighborhood had been appropriated to church uses from an early period. Strictly speaking it is part of the district known as Grange-Gorman in which a considerable portion of the city of modern Dublin is comprised. Swift, "Stella," Delany, Steele, Helsham, Addison, Sheridan, the poet Tickell and his brother bard, Parnell, are among the celebrities whose names are intimately associated with Glasnevin. In 1710 Addison, the Secretary of State for Ireland, wrote to Dean Swift, "I am now just come from Finglas, where I have been talking of you with one who loves and admires you better than any man in the world except your humble servant." And Brewer writes, in allusion to Parnell's post as vicar of Finglas in 1716, "This preferment should have been peculiarly desirable from its contiguity, as a place of residence, to Glasnevin, the favored abode and resort of his literary friends, but Parnell removed to Finglas. . . ." The vicarage of Finglas was worth about £400 a year at that date, and was given to Parnell through the influence of Dean Swift.

The Botanic Gardens, which cover about 40 acres of undulating ground and which were instituted by the Royal Dublin Society in 1795, occupy the site of the very mansion and demesne which was the residence of the poet Tickell from 1725-40. The gardens were taken over by the Science and Art Department in 1877, and are now under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. In connection with the gardens is the school of gardening, and close by the model training school and the Albert Institute or model farm for agriculture and dairy schemes. But in spite of modern improvements, the Botanic Gardens awaken many memories of the past, and one of the loveliest walks there is still known as Addison's walk. The little River Tolka, around which was fought the Battle of Clontarf, waters the grounds and divides the older portion of Glasnevin from the new. In the former we find Elmhurst, once the home of Sir Richard Steele, "the man of extensive benevolence," "the friend of the friendless." In it also stands Delville, built by Dr. Patrick Delany, Dean of Down, and his friend, Dr. Richard Helsham.

Delville, altered as it is, has at least fallen into appreciative hands. Considerable portions of the gardens and walks are very much the same today as they were when laid out by Helsham and Delany. The estate was praised by Walker as the first in which the obdurate and straight line of the Dutch was softened into a curve, the terrace melted into a swelling bank, and the walks opened to catch the vicinal country. Readers of Swift and Sheridan will remember how the latter ridicules Delville in a poem published in the Dean's works, and sometimes erroneously attributed to him.

Would you that Delville I describe?
Believe me, sir, I will not gibe;
For who would be satirical
Upon a thing so very small!
In short, in all your boasted seat
There's nothing but yourself is . . . great.

The truth is that the house, as seen from the garden entrance, looks too big for the garden, and that, viewed from other points, commanding a more extensive view of the grounds—which consist of about 19 acres—it seems too small for them.

In July, 1743, Mrs. Delany, then the new mistress of Delville, wrote: "The front of the house is simple, but pretty; five windows in front, two storeys high, with a portico at the hall door, to which you ascend by six steps; on the right hand is the eating parlor, 20 feet long and 16½ wide, with a projection in the middle which opens 13 feet and is 8 feet deep, with three windows, and large enough for two sideboards. On the left of the hall is another large room designed for a chapel, when we are rich enough to finish it as we ought to do. Beyond the staircase, below, is a little hall: on the right is a small parlor, where we breakfast and sup; out of it is our present bedchamber—very pretty, and lies pleasantly to the gardens, and as we sit by the fireside we can see the ships ride in the harbor."

In the same letter she describes the drawing room, with its "tapestry, curtains and chairs of crimson mohair," and, in fact, appears so delighted with her Irish home as to be almost unable to write on any other subject.

The fresco painting of St. Paul that was once in what is known as "Swift's Temple," is now no longer there, but above it may still be read the line attributed to Swift: "Fastigia despicit urbis." They are supposed to allude to the position of the villa of Delville. Close by is a small brown door, rusty-locked and cobwebbed. It is the side entrance to the Protestant church of Glasnevin where Dr. Delany officiated.

The only trace of Mrs. Delany's sojourn that can be said to exist at Delville today is the beautiful seashell border representing sprays of flowers, made by her own hands, and which runs around the snow-white ceiling of the room she proposed to turn into a chapel. In the room opposite to it, "the eating parlor," a white medallion portrait of Stella is one of the ornaments of the pale green ceiling.

A gloomy cellar in the basement is pointed out as the spot where the printing press supposed to have been used by Swift was discovered some time ago under a heap of rubbish. Swift was not only a frequent visitor to Delville but he also passed one summer there.

READING ALOUD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was one of the fireside parliament's first winter sessions, and its members had just come in from skating on the river. It had begun to snow and blow with the dusk and one by one the parliament had straggled home and now sat toasting their toes before a fire of river logs which spat and crackled and shot blue flames while the wind howled in the chimney and every now and then blew a puff of smoke across the room. On one side of the fireplace sat the poet, making himself a nuisance with a squeaky rocking chair; the elocutionist, wriggling with the onset of argument, sat opposite, and in between on chair cushions and the floor sat, as Daisy Ashford would have said, "the meres."

The accusation can hardly be leveled against the later poets of having no belief in their own prowess; probably they would be clerks and gardeners if they hadn't, and our particular one was something more than a case in point. He had the fortune or misfortune of possessing a poetical heritage. I have known families who considered this a blessing and I have known others who were certain it was a hereditary menace, so I leave it unsettled. Father, uncles, sisters and aunts, there wasn't one of them but turned a verse or two for the honor of the clan whenever they could spare the time, and all mediums came alike to their practiced hands except free verse!

Young cousins even were beginning to sharpen their pencils and keep a bright eye on the seasons and, true or not, it was told against them that small Victoria, who was just able to read the shorter words in the family anthologies, was seen one day to kick her slippers into the air and roll over on her back, shouting in the freest of free verse:

My shoes
Is loose

and ever afterward a writing pad and sharpened pencil became part of her outside equipment, again as Daisy says so cryptically, "In case." As for the elocutionist she might be said without any circumlocution to have been born an actress, to have achieved militant suffragism with at least one Home Secretary to her credit and now across the sea to have had community kitchens and theatrical charities thrust upon her—and at the particular moment, so to speak, to be producing Irish stew by day and Bernard Shaw by night.

As for the "meres" they were mostly people who had professions and businesses during the day and wrote in their spare time, which a good many of the literary elect have declared to be ideal of the writer's life; but the poet and the elocutionist both looked down on them as amateurs who might occasionally hit off a good thing but who would never be asked to read their own stuff before even the local branch of the authors' society.

And that brings us gently to the motion before the house because it was "reading aloud" and not "professional versus amateur" which was causing the poet's chair to creak and the "up and at 'em" expression on the elocutionist's face, and it was well that the heaps of "meres" lay between them because they were old friends and knew no mercy.

The poet's belief was that poetry was music first, last, and all the time, otherwise it was prose such as "the meres" wrote, therefore, it must be read musically and when he read it—musically—a quavering tum-ti-tum rent the air and relapsed pathetically into minor keys which made the dogs howl and the cats mew to be let out.

It wasn't the elocutionist's first experience by any means but she couldn't get used to things or make allowances like "the meres" who just looked sorry and stared into the fire. Reading to her was acting; she gave it, put it over into the very back rows in the good old Bensonian way, and according to the poet she got some meaning out of it which wasn't there and missed all the glorious music that was there.

"Poetry is music," reiterated the poet for the thousandth time. "You read it as if it were stump oratory or quack advertising (they were very good friends). Poetry is all beat and rhythm and flow and you must read it like that if you're going to get anything out of it."

The elocutionist wasn't dismayed. "Well, don't you read us any more just yet or I shall have to follow the cat. If your poetry is nothing but beat and rhythm and tum-ti-tum as you call it, then there is no need for either words or meaning. Music has accents, dissonances as well as consonances, pause as well as flow—it has lots of things you never dream of in your tum-ti-tum philosophy."

It was evidently time for the "meres" to take a hand and up spake one of them from his seat on a red cushion. "The trouble with both of you is the good old one of being unable to see the other man's case, and a plague on both of your houses, says I. Whenever the poet pays more attention to what's in his poems than to the music of them he'll be a greater poet, and when the actor thinks more of what he's reading and less of seeing himself in the part he'll be a better reader. The shell may be very smooth and pretty and all that, and all the colors of the rainbow may be in it—but it's not the kernel, and the kernel is what the world wants, and if you have got it to give no one will worry much what its 'tum-ti-tum' is like.

"But the bulk of this lyrical poetry is precious little more than rhymed color which may be pretty but has no kernel of any kind, which is why its shell has to be so smart for anyone to look at it. Take a really great poem. Take the first verse of Kipling's 'If.' How does it go?" Another "mere" supplied it:

If you can keep your head when all about you,
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
Yet make allowance for their doubting too,
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about don't deal in lies
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good nor talk too wise.

"Or," he went on, "Take an older thing from Bailey's 'Festus':

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life's but a means unto an end; that end,
Beginning, mean, and end to all things,—God.

"I believe that these are great poems, and I suppose you would say that none of them had a scrap of music in them. I happen to know that Philip Bailey knew so little music that he couldn't tell 'God Save the King' when he heard it—and yet in my opinion he was a far greater poet than most of the tum-ti-tum kind."

The supper bell rang, parliament broke up in disorder, and rushed from the room. It hasn't met since; when it does no one knows what will happen because neither the poet nor the elocutionist were done with and as for the "meres" they had hardly started.

A LONDON LAMP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Lamps must be cleaned. But how about those wonderful high-hung lights along the Embankment and in the wide thoroughfares in London City? They hang like great moons above the heads of the passers-by, too

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An interested foot passenger

far up for ladders to reach, too far out for a climber to touch. The puzzle explained itself one misty November day, when the sun, like a ball of red fire, hung over the river. Man, not being able to reach the lamp, arranges that the lamp shall come at the call of necessity down to him. A tall workman in a white coat and an artistic-looking felt hat was seen standing in the road by the riverside, busy with just one of these very lamps. It certainly had come down to him, for there it was dangling on the end of a long line descending from the top of the lamp-post, and he was turning it round and round, brushing, scraping, clearing off the accumulated black.

An interested foot passenger stopped, where he was communing with himself in a sort of half song, and engaged him in conversation. In answer to a question, came the following reply. "Oh, well, there isn't no mystery. The lamps want a clean and a paint now and again, the weather eats them so, and you just open the door here," indicating the broad pedestal of the high white lamp-post, "and you unwind her and down she comes and wind again the other way and up she swings into place once more, ready for lighting. That's the way it's done and it's quite simple. Then you shut the door and it doesn't even look as if it was there." After a short inspection of the simple little windlass and handle fixed securely in its niche in the box off went the inquirer, satisfied no doubt that he had gained a further insight into the working machinery of the great City of London.

THE REMINGTON COLLECTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The curios collected by Frederic Remington during his life among the western pioneers and Indians have recently been placed on display in an appropriate museum at Ogdensburg, New York. This authentic record of the western frontier is now available as a wealth of information for the student's research.

The curios have been grouped for the greatest facility of study. The Indian relics, magnificently ornate with beading and decoration, have been assembled in tribal order. Many of these specimens are very valuable, having involved much careful toil in their making, and fashioned especially as a mark of the Indians' esteem of the great American sculptor. Closely related to this group is the display of cowboy and Mexican appurtenances. In this latter class are several of Mr. Remington's own sketching instruments and cowboy accessories, and a number of interesting curiosities from all quarters of the globe. Several of these have been traced back to the eleventh and fifteenth centuries. This department also includes a well-stocked magazine of firearms. The Indian display of beaded garments, blankets, basketwork and primitive implements, together with the cowboy group of firearms, soldiers' apparel comprise the most important department of the collection.

The display of the famous artist's own marvelous talent is correspondingly complete, and comprises his best canvases, bronzes, and sketches. The bronzes for this collection are the last ever to be cast, cessation of their production having been ordered by Mrs. Remington's will. This will, of course, enhance the value of those in existence. The canvases and sketches are exhibited in a large, well-lighted, fireproof hall where Mr. Remington's exceptional ability and accuracy in his delineation of the active outdoor life of the western frontier can be most fully appreciated.

The last feature of the exhibition is a collection of old books, many of which are out of print and, therefore, are very valuable. They are histories of the western frontier and are replete with rich material for later writers. This is, perhaps, the most valuable phase of the display, and to many the most interesting.

This collection was given to the city of Ogdensburg by Mrs. Remington, while George Hall and John C. Howard, by a joint contribution of $100,000, purchased and remodeled the historic Parish residence as a suitable museum for its display, thus linking the early history of the country with that of the present day by the use of the spacious old mansion as the home of this valuable collection.

Mrs. Remington's will provided for the maintenance of the exhibition. She left an estate of approximately $80,000, a part of which, eventually, is to be devoted to the support of this exhibition. The city of Ogdensburg is appropriating annually $4000 to defray the yearly expense and upkeep of the museum until the legacy shall become available.

The destruction of the priceless canvases was very recently averted with the utmost effort when the Public Library, where the relics had been stored, pending the remodeling of the Parish residence, was wrecked by fire. The works of art were saved, however, and are now installed in their permanent quarters in the Parish mansion.

The exhibition is a very interesting and wonderful display of incalculable value. The wealth of historical information, the inspiring beauty and splendor of the paintings, and the intrinsic worth of the curios constitute a strong appeal to artist, student, and layman.

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HEARING ON PETITION OF TRUSTEES TO RESIGN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A hearing was begun yesterday before Judge Crosby on the petition of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to have their accounts settled and themselves discharged and resign to the Court. The text of the proceedings is as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Suffolk, ss. In Equity,
CROSBY, J.
No. 35431
EUSTACE ET AL. v. DICKEY ET AL.
Appearances:

Sherman L. Whipple, Esq., and Lothrop Withington, Esq., For the Trustees.

Messrs. Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane, and Clifford P. Smith, Esq., For the Directors.

Frank S. Streeter, Esq., and William G. Thompson, Esq., For John V. Dittemore.

Court House, Boston, January 12, 1922.

The COURT. Are the parties ready to proceed?

Mr. WHIPPLE. We are, yes, your Honor.

Mr. BATES. May I ask—

Mr. WHIPPLE. Or we are with this exception. So far as I know, no answer has been filed in behalf of what we may call the principal defendants. I have received no copy of any.

The COURT. I assumed that the answers were to be filed yesterday. It was the order. Haven't they been filed?

Mr. BATES. We understood, your Honor, that the answers were to be filed after the filing of the interlocutory decree. I do not understand that that has been entered as yet.

The COURT. I do not think it was on any such condition at all.

Mr. BATES. May I inquire if the interlocutory decree has been entered which your Honor said was to be entered yesterday?

The COURT. No; and it should not be entered until the pleadings are completed. I thought I made that very plain—that the pleadings should be completed in this case. The pleadings must be completed before, and before any hearing is held.

Mr. BATES. I understood your Honor to state yesterday that you had decided to enter that decree, and that it was to be entered yesterday.

The COURT. We had a full hearing on the question, but I discovered that you had not filed any answer in this case. So it seemed to me that an answer should be filed. (To the Clerk) Was there any memorandum on the docket with reference to the filing of an answer? (To Mr. Bates) I supposed it was understood without any order that a hearing on the merits could not proceed until the pleadings had been completed.

Mr. BATES. May I state the situation as I understood it, your Honor? I understood your Honor to state that you had given this matter further consideration, that you had decided to enter an interlocutory decree accepting the resignations of the two Trustees, and that that decree would be entered that day. I called your Honor's attention to the fact that there might be a legal difficulty in the way inasmuch as the Trustees had been removed, but you thought that would be overcome by drafting the decree in such a way as to take effect prior to the removal; that that was unobjectionable to us. Your Honor then asked if we could file an answer and how long we would desire in which to file an answer. I told you that we would endeavor to file an answer this morning by nine o'clock, or would endeavor to do so, but on the assumption that we would go ahead at that time first as to the discussion of the question as to whether or not the Trustees should be at once appointed to fill the vacancies, which could not be done unless this interlocutory decree had been entered that was in your Honor's mind; and, secondly, that such matters of accounting as we at present knew about we would present in our answer to your Honor. We have drafted that answer, we have it ready to file, but it is drafted on the supposition that these Trustees are out, it so states; that we assumed this interlocutory decree was to be entered, and the answer was drafted on that supposition, and is ready to be filed. We can file it, and file it at once, if your Honor desires; but it is on the supposition that there are no Trustees and that their resignations have been accepted by your Honor.

The COURT. I do not intend to enter and do not think I ought to enter an interlocutory decree of any kind until the pleadings are completed, and I do not think that the case should proceed on a hearing on the accounts of the Trustees until these pleadings are completed.

Mr. BATES. I was only trying to follow out—

The COURT. And so far as the hearing on the question of the appointment of new Trustees is concerned, I understood you to say yesterday that you desired to have the matter of the appointment of Trustees taken up first, and I stated to you in substance that that was a matter which you could bring up, but that I did not pass on that question, and I did not expect to pass upon it until I had heard what anybody in interest had to say about it.

Mr. BATES. I brought up the matter in court yesterday, as your Honor will recall—

The COURT. Yes.

Mr. BATES. And your Honor will also recall that we had had no hearing in regard to this interlocutory decree, that your Honor simply stated that you had decided to enter it—

The COURT. Yes.

Mr. BATES. And that Mr. Whipple was not here.

The COURT. I understood that the pleadings had been completed and I found they were not; and then I suggested to you that the answers should be filed, and I sent word that the answers of other defendants should be filed.

Mr. BATES. I must have misunderstood your Honor, because I understood that decree was to be entered yesterday and we would have until today to file an answer. In the meantime I received from Mr. Whipple this morning, but not until just as I was coming to court, a copy of a letter which he sent to your Honor in which he stated that he had read over the transcript of the hearing yesterday and that he was decidedly opposed to the entering of any such decree as your Honor had stated in that transcript as he read it, that you were going to enter yesterday.

The COURT. Well, the whole trouble about the misunderstanding is, so far as I can see, that I stated that this interlocutory decree would be entered on the assumption that the pleadings had been completed. I assumed they had been and I found out afterwards that they had not been.

Mr. BATES. I also wish to call your Honor's attention to the fact that we were here yesterday to be heard on the question of the removal, as to whether or not the removal of the Trustees had been proper, which your Honor had specially assigned for yesterday morning, and it seems to me that that case should take precedence over the case of Mr. Whipple if this interlocutory decree is not to be entered.

The COURT. Did you understand that the question of the appointment—oh, you said the removal of the Trustees?

Mr. BATES. The removal of the Trustees, under our petition.

The COURT. Oh, yes. Well, I received a letter here, Mr. Whipple, in which you refer to certain rights which you desire to have preserved, I assume. Do you desire this to be filed in court or are you going to make a more formal pleading or statement?

Mr. WHIPPLE. I have no preference as to that. I felt it my duty to state explicitly to your Honor, as I was not here yesterday, not understanding there was to be any public hearing, just exactly what the position of the Trustees was. I will put it in the form of saving our rights whenever anything is done. But I earnestly hope that no decree in the nature of a final decree will be entered in this case until there is a hearing. The entry of a decree before there is a hearing on the merits, which nobody asks for, for which there is no motion on file, I should deprecate, and hope it would not be done, because it does not seem to me that the decree is interlocutory in its nature, and it does not seem to me, as I stated in my letter, that anything in the bill authorizes the entry of such a decree.

The COURT. I stated yesterday, when I said to you that I expected to enter this sort of a decree—I think I stated quite emphatically that your rights would be preserved.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes.

The COURT. That nothing would be lost.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor.

The COURT. And perhaps you better file that with the papers, Mr. Clerk. (Handing document to the Clerk.)

Mr. BATES. May it please the Court, I will file this with the Clerk, and I will hand Mr. Whipple a copy of it. With one or two exceptions it covers the same matters that were previously called to his attention in the matter of the letter.

(Mr. Bates hands to the Clerk and to Mr. Whipple copies of answer of Adam H. Dickey et al., in No. 35431, Equity, Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.)

Mr. WHIPPLE. I do not see anything here, Governor Bates, that refers to any interlocutory decree having previously been entered. Is there anything?

Mr. BATES. In the first paragraph you will notice it.

The COURT. In the first sentence it recites that the Trustees are no longer acting, or something.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Oh, I took that to refer to the thought that you had removed them.

Mr. BATES. It refers to both thoughts.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Well, both are equally inaccurate. There has been no interlocutory decree and your attempt at removal we say was not effective.

The COURT. Well, I am waiting to hear anything that may be offered or presented.

Mr. WHIPPLE. If your Honor please, we are prepared to go forward on everything except one or two new matters that counsel have referred to, that have not definitely been called to our attention. We shall probably be ready to go ahead with those before we have finished with the others. As your Honor has just read the answer, and as the bill has been before you, I do not think it needs to be read. The issues are sufficiently defined, so that I do not think that I need to make any opening. I will call the witnesses—Mr. Watts, Mr. Eustace, Mr. Harvey.

The COURT. Mr. Whipple, before you call witnesses, I see the Attorney-General is present in court, and I would like to inquire whether there is anything that is desired to be said by him.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor.

The COURT. I expect he is otherwise engaged, and perhaps if he has anything to say he would like to say it as soon as possible.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We did not make the Attorney-General a party. Has he entered an appearance?

The CLERK. Yes.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We quite agree that it is fitting that he should be heard.

The COURT. Mr. Attorney-General, do you desire to address the Court in reference to the matter?

Mr. ALLEN. May it please the Court: Acting upon the suggestion that was made at a previous hearing, I have since entered an appearance in the three proceedings which are now pending. In the proceeding which is now before the Court for consideration, I am of the opinion that as Attorney-General I do not desire to be heard, because it appears that the Directors are parties, and the Attorney-General assumes that in this proceeding it is not necessary for him, as at present advised, to file an answer or be heard. Upon a later proceeding, when that is before the Court, I will be present and be heard.

The COURT. What do you refer to as a later proceeding?

Mr. ALLEN. With respect to the appointment of Trustees.

The COURT. Oh, yes.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Shall I proceed?

The COURT. Yes.

(The witnesses are sworn.)

JOHN R. WATTS, SWORN.

Q. (By Mr. Whipple) Mr. Watts, will you state your full name? A. John R. Watts.

Q. You reside where? A. In Brookline.

Q. You are a member of this Bar? A. I am, sir.

Q. When were you admitted? It was several years ago? A. About 1914 or 1915.

Q. Incidentally, it was on the motion of Mr. Abbott, Mr. Bates' partner? A. I think so; it was through his courtesy and help that I was admitted.

Q. You are business manager of the Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been business manager? A. Since August 1, 1917.

The COURT. Business manager since when?

The WITNESS. August 1, 1917.

Q. Who have been trustees since you have been business manager? A. Mr. Eustace, Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Ogden were the Trustees up to July 6, I think it was, of 1921. Mr. Ogden resigned and Mr. Paul Harvey was elected in his place.

Q. Has he been engaged actively in the discharge of his duties under the Trust since that time? A. Yes.

Q. Succeeding Mr. Ogden? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were all the Trustees actively engaged in the Trust before that time? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Rowlands acting de facto, as de facto Trustee up to the present time? A. Well, we treated him as Trustee; we did not know of him as a de facto Trustee.

Q. He was treated as a Trustee throughout that time, until the recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Up to that time his activities as Trustee were protected under an injunction by this Court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Enjoining all persons, especially the Directors, from interfering with the performance of his duties as Trustee? A. Yes.

Q. You have now named all the Trustees, I take it? A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of record, can you tell us now when Mr. Ogden became a Trustee? A. Yes; August 1, 1917.

Q. That is at the same time that you became business manager? A. Yes, sir. He had been business manager previously, and was elected a Trustee, and I was elected business manager in the office he had held before.

Q. You had been assistant business manager before? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Rowlands became Trustee when? A. August 1, 1917.

Q. And Mr. Eustace had been one of the Trustees for some time? A. Since 1912.

Q. Will you describe briefly, and in a general way, the business conducted by the Trust since you have been either assistant business manager or business manager, just to give his Honor a general idea of what is done in the Trust? A. Our business is the publishing of books, periodicals, and a daily newspaper, a large number of books, all of Mrs. Eddy's writings, a few books of others, hymnals, and things of that sort, with relation to the Church; a monthly magazine in English called the Journal; a monthly in German and in English called Der Herold; a monthly in French and English called Le Heraut de Christian Science; a weekly publication called the Sentinel; a daily publication called The Monitor; great quantities of pamphlets and other publications which I may not have thought of.

Q. Something has been said at some time about the Quarterly? A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell his Honor what that is?

The COURT. About what?

Mr. WHIPPLE. The Quarterly.

The WITNESS. The Quarterly Bible Lessons.

Q. Quarterly Bible Lessons, yes. A. They are Lessons which all of the Christian Science churches throughout the world use in their Sunday services, in the Lesson-Sermon for that Sunday, read from the desk by the Readers of the churches. This publication is called the Quarterly Bible Lessons, made up at the Publishing Society by a Bible Lesson Committee composed of a number of people, and prepared in advance, and furnished for quite a period in advance, so that the churches may have them; and they are studied during the week by Christian Scientists and read the following Sunday from the desk.

Q. Where are the foreign publications printed? A. In our building, the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. Where is that building? A. At Falmouth and St. Paul Streets.

Q. You have to employ, then, people familiar with the foreign languages in which they are printed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have to have appliances for printing these foreign papers. A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they are all sent out from there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then your entire work is done right here in Boston? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All the publications are printed here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And sent out from here? A. Yes, sir; with the exception of great quantities of Bibles, which we buy from the Oxford Bible people.

Q. You have a contract, and have had for some time, with the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will, for the publication of her works? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you had that contract? A. I think it was October, 1917.

Q. And you have continuously since then printed her books? A. Yes.

Q. That is, you have the exclusive privilege? A. Yes.

Q. Books of which she was the author? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And of course you print the Manual? A. I didn't catch that.

Q. You print the Manuals that are used? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the date of her passing on she left a Manual which could not be changed? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. That your Honor is familiar with; it is commented on in the opinion.

Q. And ever since then the Publishing Society has printed it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have printed the Christian Science Monitor, which is a daily paper of considerable circulation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the organization for conducting the business? Describe it. How many employees, and who are they? A. Our working organization?

Q. Yes. A. I think there are about 440 or 450 people employed by the Publishing Society, approximately 400 of them in the Boston work here in the Publishing Society, and the other 40 to 50 people scattered as employees in our branch offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and London. We have a depot, a Pacific Coast depot, in San Francisco, where we carry a stock and furnish everything West of the Rocky Mountains.

Q. Of course you have editors of the daily paper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And of the other papers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Dr. Dixon is the chief editor—A. Mr. Dixon.

Q. Mr. Dixon, I beg your pardon. He is chief editor of the Monitor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And other editors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are there other editors of the other magazines? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I spoke of the work that you do under the contract with the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who are those Trustees? A. All the present Directors of the Church, Mr. Dickey, Mr. Neal, Mr. Rathvon and Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Dittemore.

Q. As well as a Mr. —— A. As well as Mr. Fernald of Concord.

Q. Concord, New Hampshire? A. New Hampshire.

Q. That is, they are identical with the Trustees under the original Church Trust? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If I may call it that, and Mr. Fernald in addition to that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is with them that you have this contract for the publishing of Mrs. Eddy's works? A. Yes.

Q. Has the business been a very large one? A. Very.

Q. About what has been your turnover for the last few years? A. May I —

Q. Yes, anything that you have at hand that will enable you to give your evidence expeditiously.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I only want this in a general way. I desire merely to give an outline of how the business is done, if your Honor please, to enable your Honor to interpret the evidence with regard to the accounts, in relation to the activities of the Trust. I only desire these figures in a very general way.

The WITNESS. Well, they run into large figures; they have run as high as fifty, sixty, seventy thousand dollars a month, and down as low as thirty and forty thousand dollars a month.

Q. Does that include the entire business of Mrs. Eddy's works—A. Mrs. Eddy's works, yes, sir.

Q. And everything else? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the Monitor ever paid since it started? A. Yes, it paid for the first two or three months, as I remember it, after the present Trustees took charge of it, and until this controversy started.

The COURT. Excuse me, I did not get that answer.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Two or three months, until this controversy started.

The WITNESS. That is the only time during its entire history that it has ever paid.

Q. When was it established? A. In 1908, Thanksgiving Day.

Q. That was in Mrs. Eddy's lifetime? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And never up to within three months of the outbreak of the litigation has it been on a paying basis? A. No, sir.

Q. And for about three months it was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After the litigation, or some time after it, it fell back and was not thereafter a paying proposition? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mrs. Eddy in her lifetime knew that it did not pay? A. I think she did, sir.

Q. It was started at her instance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And by her direction? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, during the last two or three years have the Trustees done anything, acquired any new property, to facilitate the transaction of their business? A. The making of the contract with the Trustees under the will was a new thing after they became Trustees, which was no part of the original Trust; and the taking over of the bindery, which we now call the Dudley & Hodge Bindery Department, the bindery of Dudley & Hodge. This bindery bound all of Mrs. Eddy's works, having bound them for 33 years, and having started with Mrs. Eddy herself, binding her books.

Q. That is, that was a concern which was binding Mrs. Eddy's books when the Trustees took over the publication of her books? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Trustees bought that bindery? A. Well, we didn't buy it exactly. We negotiated so that it came to us, but we didn't pay for it—we didn't pay anything for it.

Q. I see. You paid nothing for it, but took it over? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are to pay for it out of the proceeds? A. We have already paid for it out of the proceeds.

Q. Out of the proceeds of its operation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, you paid nothing originally, but you have paid for it out of the proceeds or profits of its operation? A. Yes, sir. My statement should be modified to this extent. We bought the actual material on hand and paid for it out of its own operation.

Q. But not the bindery itself? A. We paid nothing for it.

Q. Its appliances. How much has the profit been from that bindery in the last year? A. In excess of $98,000.

Q. And what was it the year before? A. Well, we have only had it about a year and a half.

Q. You have only had it about a year and a half? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And more than paid the agreed purchase price during that period of time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that you regard as a part of the Trust property in your hands? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Take the entire Trust, the activities of the entire Trust for the last year, have they been losing or profitable? A. My understanding of it is that the entire Trust—

Q. Yes, the publication of the books, the bindery and everything. A. —books, bindery and everything, has practically been an even operation; we haven't lost nor gained anything during that time.

Q. How about the year before? A. I think we lost something the year before.

Q. That is, on the total operations? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the bindery, then, has been a profitable thing? A. Both the bindery and Mrs. Eddy's works, the contract, have helped us through.

Q. Have been a profitable thing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the organization of your London office? A. News, as well as an advertising department, is maintained there.

Q. How many in the organization? A. I don't know the exact number, I think there are about ten or eleven.

Q. Have you a bank account there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is at the head of that office? A. Mr. Sessions is at the head of the business and of the office, and Sir Henry Japp is in charge of the news office.

Q. And they are authorized in some way to collect funds and disburse funds? A. They handle all our foreign advertising business, soliciting the advertisements, taking the contracts, and collecting on those contracts for advertising.

Q. Does that include territory outside of England, in the British Isles? A. No.

Q. Do you have advertisements in Germany? A. We have had, yes, sir; but since the war we haven't of course had anything.

Q. And during the war— A. No, sir.

Q. —I take it your activities there have been impaired? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or perhaps suspended? A. Suspended, practically.

Q. Do you still publish the French and German publications, A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the sale was interrupted by the war? A. The sale abroad was, but there are many people in the United States who purchase them.

Q. That is, in German and French? A. German and French.

Q. Tell us of the organization of the California office. A. We have a small news office there, as a small part of it, but the great bulk of it is for the handling of all goods west of Denver. We ship by Panama Canal, by steamship, in quantities to the Pacific Coast depot, and they furnish in smaller quantities to all the group of Reading Rooms that they can reach, because of the postal zone law and the cost of shipment by express. It is cheaper to send it in bulk to the Pacific depot and distribute it from there.

Q. Who is in charge there? A. Mr. Potter.

Q. How large is the organization? A. Well, we have a pretty good organization there; I should think about nine or ten people.

Q. Do they have a bank account there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And collect? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And disburse? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And report to the Boston office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about your other branch offices? A. In Chicago we have about six people, in the Chicago office. Chicago is a large advertising city, and it is almost exclusively devoted to the soliciting of advertising.

Q. Have you an account there? A. We have a bank account in Chicago.

Q. And some one authorized to collect? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And pay in money, and disburse it, and report to the Home office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that so in New York? A. It is so in London and New York and Chicago and San Francisco, although on the principal account of the Publishing Society they are only allowed to make deposits. We withdraw from those.

Q. That is on the principal account? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But in smaller payments— A. They have to carry their smaller accounts for petty cash and ordinary expenses.

Q. Now, are the accounts of the transactions and business activities of the Trust kept in Boston? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before we go to that, you have large printing presses of modern type in Boston? A. The best printing presses that we could purchase.

Q. And a perfectly equipped printing house? A. Yes, sir, in every detail, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Now, you have been in charge of the accounts, they have been kept under your direction, since 1917? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you describe to his Honor the way the accounts have been kept? I mean the general features of the accounts, what books you keep and what entries are made.

The COURT. He is now speaking of the accounts of the Trustees?

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor, at the home office.

The COURT. I didn't understand exactly what this gentleman's position was.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Business manager.

The COURT. He said he was business manager?

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor.

The COURT. Is he business manager of the business carried on under the Trust or by the Directors, or is there a difference?

Mr. WHIPPLE. On the Trust. He has nothing to do with the Directors. He is entirely business manager under the Trust, and that is an office that is referred to in the Manual.

Q. Is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are employed by the Trustees? A. Yes, sir. It is also referred to in the Deed of Trust.

Q. And in the Deed of Trust, yes. Now, will you state the method of accounting? A. We keep a very comprehensive system of accounts, a cost system, that was prepared originally by the Publishing House in its gradual growth up to a certain point, when we employed Barrow, Wade & Guthrie to help us to install a system of accounting; and this system takes into consideration all the moneys that are received from every channel, and gives credit to the various publications through which they are received. We keep a record of the entire cost of each and every thing that we publish and send out, in this cost system; and our books, while I could not give you the figures without referring to the books themselves—our books keep a most comprehensive cost system and record of every dollar received and paid out, and the purpose for which it was paid out.

Q. Is every receipt that has been made by the Trust or on its account since you became manager entered in these books? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And every disbursement? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what it is for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And vouchers kept? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that every receipt and every disbursement in connection with the administration of this Trust since you became business manager is kept and shown in those books? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have, I take it, the general books—journal, cash— A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ledgers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And other books kept by similar houses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And according to the best system, as you understand it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The gentlemen whom you mention, Barrow, Wade & Guthrie—are they accountants of distinction? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they install this system? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is at a time when the business, I take it, had grown up, especially by your taking on the publication of Mrs. Eddy's books? A. No, it was simply that we had grown to a place, Mr. Whipple, and it was sort of a large overgrown boy that had not adjusted himself to his accounts, as I take it, from the standpoint of business management, and our system was heavy and loggy, and we wanted to reduce it to the nearest most up-to-date method that we could.

Q. Now, are any expenditures made that are not looked over and approved by you as being proper in the administration of the Trust? A. May I hear that question?

Q. Let me withdraw that. Are there any expenditures made without your knowledge as business manager? I mean either antecedent knowledge or subsequent knowledge as to what has been done. A. I think not. I of course look over and keep track of everything.

Q. Have any disbursements been made which in your judgment as business manager have not been proper or economical or in good stewardship?

Mr. DANE. I object, your Honor, to the witness' opinion as to whether disbursements of this Trust fund are proper or not. It is a question for the Court.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Well, if your Honor please, we make out a prima facie case by asking him if there are any expenditures which have not been made in the usual course of business, and upon his oath that he believes to be correct. That is rather in the nature of the oath of an accountant, that he believes they are entirely correct. In the absence of any criticism that would carry the accounts. I take it that is the usual method.

The COURT. I think he may answer whether in his opinion those expenditures were proper, which were allowed.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes.

Q. Were they proper and in the ordinary course of business? A. They were proper and in the ordinary course of business.

Q. All of them? A. In my opinion, yes.

Q. And the receipts during all this time have been accounted for upon the books? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, have you kept inventories or made inventories from time to time of the Trust property on hand? A. We of course keep a continuous inventory, but every six months take a physical inventory of the business, yes, sir.

Q. Did you on December 1st? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is it? A. It was handed to the Court, but I have another.

Q. Was a copy of this handed to the Court the other day? (Handing paper to witness.) A. The balance sheet was handed to the Court. This is in detail.

The COURT. I can send for that.

Mr. WHIPPLE. No, your Honor.

The WITNESS. We won't need it.

Mr. WHIPPLE. If your Honor would, I would like that. But this is another, which I should like to offer to your Honor as a basis of the statement of the physical property that this concern had on hand on January 1st. Here is a detailed statement. I think you have a copy of it, have you not, Governor Bates? Your accountants have seen it and have gone over it.

Mr. BATES. We have not seen any copy of it.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Do you want to stop to look it over?

Mr. BATES. No, I don't think so.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I will ask to have it marked Exhibit 1.

The COURT. Do you desire to have this now? (Referring to document.)

Mr. WHIPPLE. I will use it in a moment, if I may, if your Honor please.

Q. What is this—the balance sheet? A. This is the balance sheet of the auditors.

Mr. WHIPPLE. If you will let me take it, Mr. Dane, if you don't mind, I will have it marked and just exhibit it for a moment to his Honor, and then we will pass on to the next, and then I will hand it back to you for examination.

Mr. DANE. I should like to examine it; this is the first time we have seen this.

The WITNESS. The auditors have been all over that.

Q. Let me ask you who prepared this inventory? A. Our own accounting department, together with Barrow, Wade & Guthrie, and, as I understand it, the American Audit Company assisted somewhat.

Q. Now let us get it. The American Audit Company was employed by the Directors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To look over the accounts of the Trustees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will come to it in a moment, how many and when. Barrow, Wade & Guthrie were accountants employed by the Trustees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To look over their own accounts? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And to take an inventory? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And find whether all the property was there, every bit of it? A. Yes, sir. Barrow, Wade & Guthrie took the inventory, and the American Audit Company took its own inventory without consulting us, and the two audit companies compared notes and came out exactly the same on their inventories.

Mr. DANE. Just a moment. Does it appear that this report that is now presented is certified by anyone?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. DANE. Either by the auditors employed by the Trustees or by any other auditors? And what we wish to inquire particularly is whether this is the account of the Trustees that is now presented as their account?

Mr. WHIPPLE. Oh, no. This is the inventory of what they have on hand.

The WITNESS. It is also a general account.

Mr. DANE. It does not purport to be an inventory at all.

The WITNESS. It is a complete statement of our business in detail from which these auditors worked, and verified it as a correct showing of the financial condition of the Company. That statement that Mr. Dane has is the statement in detail. This part that you have is the balance sheet made up from that detailed statement.

Q. And it is in substance and effect an inventory? A. Yes.

Q. (By the Court) I should like to ask you this: This balance sheet was made by two firms or corporations of accountants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As I understand it. I am speaking about the balance sheet. A. Yes, sir.

Q. One of those concerns was employed by the Trustees and the other by the Directors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They made up that balance sheet, I understand you have said, from this detailed statement that is now offered? A. Yes, but verified every item in it, throughout.

Q. I am only asking you how they made up this balance sheet? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They made it from this document which is now offered, as I understand it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That had to be made first, of course; this paper which is now offered had to be made first. This complete statement had to be prepared first, before the balance sheet could be made. A. Well, I want to make it clear to your Honor. They made their statement from our books. They made their balance sheet from our books. Our books and this statement are exactly the same thing. This is the sum total of the whole thing as shown on the books.

Q. Of course, it is not exactly the same thing, because it is four or five times as big as the balance sheet. A. No, no.

Q. You mean by that that the same things appear in both? A. Yes, sir.

The COURT. Just one more question. I did not mean to interrupt you.

Mr. WHIPPLE. No. I think your Honor is putting it right to the point—putting the question right to the point.

Q. And the two sets of accountants who made this balance sheet, made this document, or prepared—supervised the making of it—from which they made the balance sheet? Is that so? A. Barrow, Wade & Guthrie, the Trustees' auditors, helped to make up this statement.

Q. Helped who? A. Helped our accounting department. They verified

the thing with our accounting department. And the American Audit Company, for the Directors, worked with this statement, from which they drew up this balance sheet that is presented.

Q. (By Mr. Whipple) That is, they checked it up and approved it? A. They checked every item.

Q. And approved it? A. Yes.

Q. So it is made up by Barrow, Wade & Guthrie and is approved by the American Audit Company, and is the basis of your balance sheet? A. Yes.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Isn't that what your Honor asked?

The COURT. That is what I understand.

Mr. WHIPPLE. The only difference was that Mr. Watts is not sure whether the balance sheet was made up from the books or from this, which was made up from the books—the same thing.

The WITNESS. I meant it was made up from both, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Well, there isn't anything here that is not in the books? A. No, sir.

(Report, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Nov. 30, 1921, and comparison with the month of October, 1921, and for the two months ending Nov. 30, 1921, marked Exhibit 1.)

Q. What period does this cover? A. From January 1, 1921, to November 30, 1921.

Q. Yes. Then we shall have to have another one for the last month? A. Yes, sir. Let me see this just a minute. (Examining document.) Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you have looked this over and examined it? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Would it be helpful to your Honor if Mr. Watts showed your Honor what I may call the make-up of it, just briefly, to make it intelligible, for the method of make-up.

The WITNESS. If the Court please, this is the income and expense account for the month of November, 1921. This shows the net income from the periodical publications, the income, expense account, and so forth. This is a general statement of the income and expense, and the detail of that is made up all the way through, showing the balance sheet from time to time. This is the balance sheet of November 30, 1921.

The COURT. I think if you will explain it from the stand it will be all right.

The WITNESS. This shows the income—

Q. This what? Your front page, is it? A. The first page.

Q. Yes, that is right. If you will just identify it so that the record will be of value, as you go on. A. This shows the income and expense account for the month of November, 1921, in comparison with the month of October, 1921, and for the two months ending November 30. The income shows the net income—

Q. That is all; I do not care to go into the details, because there are several pages. A. All right. And the expense account during that month, compared with the month of October, 1921—shows the increase and decrease—and the two months ending November, 1921.

Q. What is the next page? A. Next is the balance sheet as at November 30, 1921, in comparison with October, 1921, showing the assets, the entire current assets, consisting of cash in banks, cash funds in foreign offices—

Q. Pardon me, I don't want to go into detail, I just want an explanation. A. All right, sir. And the third sheet shows the liabilities.

Q. And the next? I just want the theory of the make-up, that is all. A. The balance shows the income and expense account of our periodicals and publications in detail. In other words, all the rest of the report is a detailed explanation of what the general statement is.

Q. Now, that was made up by whom? A. By our own accounting department, with the assistance of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie.

Q. And what use of it was made by the American Audit Company?

A. I don't know, Mr. Whipple, what they did physically in making—

Q. If you will pardon me, was it made available to them? A. Yes, sir; it was made available.

Q. That was made available to them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But what they did with it you do not know? A. Yes, sir. It corresponds exactly with the report that they have made—the general report they made of our assets and liabilities.

Q. Did they give you a copy of that report? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is that? A. You have it there.

Q. I mean, the American Audit Company. A. Yes, sir. They have signed that report.

Q. All right. Then after your accountants, Barrow, Wade & Guthrie, in connection with your accounting department, had made up Exhibit 1, it was made available to the American Audit Company, and they had it to do what they pleased with, and thereupon another paper was drawn up, which is signed jointly by both companies? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is the one which I now hand you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a balance sheet which is made up and based upon an examination of your books, and the use of this Exhibit 1? Is that right? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. That your Honor has seen. I will offer that as Exhibit 2.

Mr. DANE. No objection.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, balance sheet as of November 30, 1921, marked Exhibit 2.)

Q. Would it be proper to call that a balance sheet? A. Yes, sir; it is that.

Q. November 30?. A. Yes, sir.

The COURT. That is Exhibit 2?

Mr. WHIPPLE. Exhibit 2.

Mr. WHIPPLE. May I read for the record? It is addressed on December 29, 1921, to The Christian Science Board of Directors and the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society:

"Dear Sirs: We have verified the assets and liabilities of The Christian Science Publishing Society as at November 30, 1921, and hereby certify that in our opinion the attached balance sheet correctly sets forth the financial condition of the Society as recorded on the books at that date.

Yours respectfully,
Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.
The American Audit Co.
By James W. Hall,
Resident manager."

The assets as given on the second page aggregate $1,328,211.39 of which cash in banks and on hand amounted to $201,400.02. And then accounts receivable and other things, coming down to fixed assets, which amount to $624,541.87. On the next page are given the liabilities, which amount, the total current and deferred liabilities, to $287,349. Then there are certain reserves for depreciation, funds donated for specific purposes, capital account.

Q. That does not include the Dudley & Hodge? A. No, sir.

Q. Does it include every other business activity? A. It does not include, I believe, the department of Mrs. Eddy's works to a certain extent.

Q. Have you that? A. It includes it so far as our relationship to that business goes.

Q. And the department of Mrs. Eddy's works? A. Yes, sir; it covers that.

Q. Then the only other thing we need to have is with regard to the Dudley & Hodge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Dudley & Hodge. That is the bindery which the Trustees bought? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was a similar course pursued with regard to that company? A. Yes, sir. Both audit companies went through the books and went through the entire history of that company from its beginning, and then made that report.

MR. WHIPPLE. I offer that, signed by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., and the American Audit Company, James W. Hall, Resident Manager. (To Mr. Dane) You have a copy of that; it is addressed to both.

(Dudley & Hodge bindery department, The Christian Science Publishing Society, balance sheet as of Nov. 30, 1921, marked Exhibit 3.)

The COURT. That is the balance sheet of the bindery?

Mr. WHIPPLE. The bindery, yes, your Honor; also as of November 30. This is dated December 29, and it is addressed both to the Directors and the Trustees:

"Dear Sirs: We have verified the assets and liabilities of the Dudley & Hodge Bindery department of The Christian Science Publishing Society as of Nov. 30, 1921, and hereby certify that in our opinion the attached balance sheet correctly sets forth the financial condition of the department as reported on the books at that date.

Yours respectfully,
Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.
The American Audit Co.,
By James W. Hall,
Resident Manager."

The assets there are stated to be $102,033.72 Current liabilities, $3730.07, consisting of accounts payable. The surplus $98,303.65. That is all on one page.

Q. Is there anywhere, Mr. Watts, a statement of the physical assets in the shape of merely an inventory without any accounting connected with it? A. The American Audit Company secured the services of an appraiser who went through and took the physical inventory of all the presses and furniture and rugs, and everything of that sort on hand, but they have never furnished us with a copy of it. I don't know where that is.

Q. Does it appear on your books? A. Only in this figure here, in the item here, yes, sir, but not the appraisal that they made.

Q. Does a statement of all the property which you own appear on your books? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those books were thrown open to the American Audit Company? A. Yes, sir.

MR. WHIPPLE. Do you care to furnish us with that appraisal that the witness has just referred to?

Q. That is, they went through and took a specific inventory of assets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, as you say, employed appraisers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that they know and have knowledge of all the assets that you have? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And had them appraised? A. Yes, sir, and after that of course they made this statement—this statement in which that would be contained.

Q. But it was after that that they signed these papers, Exhibits 2 and 3? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, after they had gone all over the assets of the concern and made their appraisal and made a report, then they signed these papers? A. That is my understanding of it.

Q. Now, let me ask you to what extent there has been an examination of your books by this Audit Company employed by the Directors? How many men have they had there, and how long? A. They have had seven men there up to the time of the rendering of this audit.

Q. Well from what time? When did they begin? A. The latter part of November, I think. I don't know just the date.

Q. How many weeks? A. Yes, they began—that is right—they began a day or so previous to November 30, and continued up to December 29, with seven or eight men constantly going through every record in the house.

Q. Were your vouchers laid open to them? A. Everything in the building was laid open to them.

Q. Well, were your vouchers laid open to them? A. Our vouchers were laid open to them.

Q. Did you have a voucher for every expenditure? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were all laid open to these examiners? A. Yes; nothing was withheld from them.

Q. Were they prevented from seeing or examining any account or figure or asset or voucher of any sort or description? A. No. On the other hand, I have called Mr. Hall and asked him if there was anything more he wanted, if there was anything we could do to facilitate his work, and he said we were very kind and very courteous, and had done all that he could ask us to do.

Q. And that was all before they gave this certificate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the 29th of December? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say seven or eight of them there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many accountants did you have, from Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.? A. I think we had Mr. Robb and two assistants—three people.

Q. When did they begin and when did they finish? A. At the same time; they began a day before Mr. Hall.

Q. That is, you received a request from the Directors that they be permitted to examine them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you granted it? A. At once.

Q. And you asked to have Mr. Robb and two assistants, in behalf of your own accountants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To make this. And then they worked along day by day together? A. Yes, sir. Our accountants have gone home.

Q. When did they go home? A. They went home last Saturday. Two of them went home earlier in the week, and Mr. Robb left Saturday night, but the American Audit Company accountants are still there in the office.

Q. How many? A. Two, I think, now; two or three.

Q. Do you know what they are working on? A. I don't think they are working on anything, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Yes; but they are there? A. Yes.

Q. And ready for any request? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To make any further examination that is desired, I take it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in touch with Mr. Hall, who had charge of this examination for the American Audit Company? A. Yes.

Q. Throughout the time? A. Well, we were both each available to the other throughout the time, and I spoke to him three or four times during the examination.

Q. Did he at any time, from the beginning to the end of that examination, in any form of words criticize any entry or transaction or feature of the administration of the Trust? A. Not a single one.

Q. What period did this cover? I mean the examination. What period of accounting does this cover—just one year? A. Oh, I think he has covered all the way back for two or three years, but he said that he was going to devote his principal examination to the past year.

Q. Now, have you heard from the Directors any criticisms of your accounting or accounts at any time this autumn? A. This autumn?

Q. Yes, or winter. I mean outside of the letter that was received by the Trustees. A. Only the question that arose originally in their suit for an accounting, which is pending in this court.

Q. Well, that was a question as to how to compute the net profits? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was a dispute. I will go into that. There was a dispute at that time on these profits. Barrow, Wade & Guthrie after an examination of your books said that your accounting, your method of accounting, as to profits was wrong? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That you had overpaid the Directors? A. Yes.

Q. And the Directors criticized that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they have any people examine it at the time, or examine your accounts at the time? A. No, sir. They accepted our figure.

Q. Did you send a copy of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie's report as to the system of accounting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, aside from that have you heard any criticism of the accounts? A. None that I know—never have had any.

Q. And that was a controversy merely, not as to your administration but as to the method of calculating profits? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not whether you made them or not? A. No, sir.

Q. Not as to your accounts, but as to whether your profits were more or less? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If your profits were more they are still there and represented in the present assets? A. Represented in what is there, yes, sir.

Q. Because they were not diverted? A. No, sir.

Q. That I want to dispose of. Therefore, take it for the three years of your administration, such net profits as have accrued that are not now on hand and represented in the inventory, according to the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company report, have been how disposed of? A. Well, every dollar of the business is right there in the Publishing Society assets.

Q. Well, I mean except what has been paid over to the Directors, if anything, it is all there? A. All represented there, yes, sir.

Q. And the only controversy about it has been as to whether it was profits or assets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you did not pay over to the Directors merely because your people told you that it was assets— A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they claimed that they were profits? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I mean, the Trustees said they were assets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But, whichever they are, they are there and are accounted for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see a letter that came to the Trustees from the Directors in which they made criticisms of certain payments? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had their auditors at that time seen all the vouchers for disbursements that you had made of every kind, or at least been available to them? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Now, if your Honor please, I would like to offer that letter, and I had a little rather use the letter than the answer, because I am more familiar with the letter than I am with the answer. Have you that letter?

The COURT. I think I have a copy.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes.

The WITNESS. Yes, I think I have.

Mr. WHIPPLE. It is informally in.

The COURT. All the letters that you submitted to me I kept together.

Mr. WHIPPLE. This is subsequent correspondence, and your Honor does not care for that in this case. (Referring to other documents.) I think these are yours, Governor; this seems to be a sort of item of Who's Who, similar to Who's Who, about your candidates for the Trusteeship. I think your Honor did not receive those from us.

The COURT. Oh, yes. I think so.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I think that the letters I refer to, which were written before suit was brought, are annexed to the —

The COURT. Those letters were not submitted to me, because I read them in connection with some of the pleadings.

Mr. WHIPPLE. May I take the petition—the petition for injunction?

The WITNESS. I think this is the letter, Mr. Whpple, and Mr. Eustace's reply. I think both are there.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes.

The WITNESS. And Mr. Harvey—do you wish those, too, and his reply?

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes.

The COURT. If this is a convenient time for you we will take a short recess.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor.

(Short recess.)

Mr. WHIPPLE. If your Honor please, merely to perhaps define the issues, I will offer this letter of the 14th of December to Mr. Eustace, and the one addressed to Mr. Harvey, and our replies, but I will not read, unless your Honor should so desire, anything except the financial criticism. The letters, as your Honor may remember, deal with what I may call ecclesiastical issues, with which of course this Court would not deal, as we are dealing only with the account.

Mr. DANE. We object to the offer as made, for the purposes stated. We cannot see how this letter defines the issue in this case. The pleadings define the issue.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Well, perhaps I ought not to have said "define the issue."

THE COURT. I think the letters are competent so far as they have any materiality on the question at issue between the parties, which is, namely, the adjustment and settlement of their accounts.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor. The letter to Mr. Eustace, December 14, will be Exhibit 4.

Mr. DANE. Is that the original, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. WHIPPLE. This is the original, yes.

(Letter from The Christian Science Board of Directors, William R. Rathvon, Chairman, to Herbert W. Eustace, Trustee Christian Science Publishing Society, dated December 14, 1921, marked Exhibit 4.)

Mr. WHIPPLE. The letter to Mr. Harvey will be Exhibit 5.

(Letter, The Christian Science Board of Directors, William R. Rathvon, Chairman, to Paul Harvey, Trustee Christian Science Publishing Society, Dec. 14, 1921, marked Exhibit 5.)

Mr. WHIPPLE. The reply of Mr. Eustace, Dec. 16, will be Exhibit 6.

(Copy of letter Herbert W. Eustace, to The Christian Science Board of Directors, Dec. 16, 1921, marked Exhibit 6.)

Mr. WHIPPLE. The reply of Mr. Harvey, Dec. 16, will be Exhibit 7.

(Letter, Paul Harvey, to The Christian Science Board of Directors, Dec. 16, 1921, marked Exhibit 7.)

Q. Is that a part of the letter, may I ask, Mr. Watts, or is that a memorandum prepared for me showing what the facts are? (Handing paper to witness.) A. It is simply a memorandum.

Q. Then perhaps you may want it to guide you in your testimony. It is a memorandum you made up? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. The letter addressed to Mr. Eustace, December 14, contains in the first paragraph a notice of a hearing, giving him an opportunity to show cause why he should not be removed by the Directors. The reasons or charges are given in paragraphs.

Paragraph 1, as to the refusal to fill the vacancy by the removal of Mr. Rowlands, of course is not material here.

Paragraph 2, as to losses and the cause of the losses—these are not raised by the pleadings so they need not be considered.

Paragraph 3 states a wasteful and wrongful use of Trust funds.

Paragraph (a) states that immediately following the handing down of the decision of the Full Court, Mr. Eustace and his associates distributed to the business manager, editors of the periodicals, heads of departments, and other favored employees, out of the funds held in trust for said Church, more than $25,000 in addition to their fixed and regular compensation. That is practically identical with Paragraph 3 of the answer, so we will take that up.

Paragraph (b) is that on the 25th of November the Trustees donated from the Trust funds to John R. Watts, business manager, in addition to his fixed salary of $10,000, $2499.99, and also the sum of $2500. That is Paragraph 4 of the answer.

Then Paragraph (d), that although David B. Ogden resigned and ceased to act as a Trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society, that nevertheless Mr. Eustace and his associates had continued to pay or authorized to be paid to the said David B. Ogden compensation, namely, $500 per month since he ceased to act as Trustee. That is in Paragraph 6 of the answer.

Paragraph (e), that since July 5 Mr. Harvey, the person chosen to succeed Mr. Ogden, has had $500 per month for his services as Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, since the month of July, and in addition have contnued to pay or authorized the continuance of payments to said Harvey as advertising manager or agent in New York City the sum of $458.33 per month as salary, together with the sum of $348 per month as expenses. That is Paragraph 7 of the answer.

Then Paragraph 4 is about failing and refusing semi-annual accountings, but that does not appear in the answer.

Paragraph 5, that they have refused to pay over profits. That is not in the answer.

Paragraph 6, that in addition to the payments made to the regular employees of the bookeeping and accounting departments of the Society you have wastefully paid or caused to be paid to a firm of public accountants sums aggregating in excess of $40,000. That is Paragraph 8 of the answer, if your Honor please.

Paragraph 7 charges mismanagement of the Trust, so as to lose the support of the Christian Science field. That is not in the answer.

Then it says that on March 28, "you and the other persons then acting as Trustees filed in the Supreme Judicial Court a bill of complaint, attested by your and their oaths," which was essentially and substantially false and misleading. That is not in the answer, but since I have read it I think it is only fair to state that all allegations of that bill were found to be true by the Master, and the Master's findings of fact are not affected, are not disturbed, by the Full Court.

Mr. DANE. We object, your Honor, to Mr. Whipple's testifying about this matter, or stating in regard to the exhibit that he is offering, and we specifically deny his statement that the Master has found as he has stated.

The COURT. Statements made by counsel are not evidence.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I did not offer it as evidence.

Mr. DANE. But let me say this in reply specifically to one statement made by Mr. Whipple. The Master has expressly found as claimed by the Directors in that suit, Eustace v. Dickey, that for a period of twenty years the relations between the Trustees and the Directors were as claimed by the Directors and were not as set forth in the Bill in Equity, which was sworn to by these Trustees, and on which the injunction was granted.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We only say that there is no such finding in the report; we are absolutely at issue on that, and neither statement is evidence before your Honor, of course, nor perhaps is it either material to the issue here. The letter to Mr. Harvey I do not think I need to read, because so far as it deals with financial matters it merely repeats the other charges, and financial matters are the only things that we have to deal with.

The only thing raised, in addition, in the answer is Paragraph 10 with regard to the expenditure of large and unreasonable sums of money in the California branch office. There is also a reference to a payment of $2000 to Mrs. Dixon, the editor's wife, and assistant editor, which I failed to note in the letter as I went over Paragraph 5 of the answer.

The answer of Mr. Eustace, so far as it deals with the charges which are in issue here, is as follows:

"(a) You charge wrongful use of Trust funds in payments made to the business manager, editors, department heads and 'other favored employees.' First let me correct two errors in your statement. No payments were made to any 'favored employees,' and no money, neither $5000 nor any other sum, has been returned to the Trustees by those 'unwilling to accept it.'

"The Manual enjoins upon the Trustees to conduct the Trust 'on a strictly Christian basis. . . .' (Article XXV, Section 1.) This command of our Leader has been our guide in our relations with those who have assisted us in building up her Trust. In view of the years of loyal, unselfish, and devoted service, which have been rendered, and the circumstances under which they lay down their tasks, the payments which you have seen fit to criticise might well be justified as made by the command of Mrs. Eddy, 'on a strictly Christian basis.' The payments are certainly in accord with precedents with which you are familiar, and in which you yourselves have participated.

But in truth and in fact, these payments were made in the discharge of legal obligations and on principles of sound business policy."——

MR. DANE. Just a moment. I desire to state to the Court that I object to this letter of Mr. Eustace being read in evidence. The pleadings which are now filed in this case, as we understand it, define the issues which are to be tried here. Mr. Eustace is here in court and I presume will testify as a witness as to what justification he may have as to anything that is set out in the answer of the Directors. Many of the things stated in this letter, if they are to be taken as evidence, I think will appear to your Honor to be clearly inadmissible, as an attempt to justify payments that were made by showing other payments under entirely dissimilar circumstances or without the consent of the beneficiaries of the Trust, which, of course, is no justification, and, we take it, would not be admissible in this case.

THE COURT. I think that the claims of the Directors against the Trustees should be limited to the answer which they filed. They take the position, I assume from the statement last made by counsel, that they do not undertake to go outside of that answer.

MR. WHIPPLE. I am dealing with one of those. That is the payment or distribution of $25,000.

THE COURT. Well, how is this letter, Mr. Whipple, competent on the question?

MR. WHIPPLE. Of course your Honor has admitted it—I mean, it is in evidence, and I was simply reading a part of what I may say is the origin of the criticism of the Directors and the only thing which we had to go by until this morning.

THE COURT. Of course, the letter was admitted without objection, and is competent so far as it has any bearing on the claims.

MR. WHIPPLE. This has to do entirely with the claims.

THE COURT. Or the answer; but, of course, these statements made in the letter by Mr. Eustace are merely written statements made by him out of court.

MR. WHIPPLE. They are not evidence of the facts.

THE COURT. No. Competent evidence is what he will say about it here.

MR. WHIPPLE. I am going to call him as the next witness, if your Honor please.

THE COURT. I think that I will allow Mr. Whipple to read what he has started to read. It is understood, however, and assumed by him, that that is not evidence of the facts.

MR. WHIPPLE. No, your Honor. It merely states the position of the Directors on one side and the Trustees on the other,—that is all.

THE COURT. Very well.

MR. WHIPPLE. We shall offer plenty of evidence, Mr. Dane.

MR. DANE. On the statement made by Mr. Whipple, it seems that this ought not to be gone into. This is purely a self-serving statement made by a witness who is in court and who will testify in this case,—a statement defining an issue made in a different and another proceeding entirely.

MR. WHIPPLE. Apparently you want to have the self-serving statements of the Directors which I have already read put in and any reply to them left out. I have read what the directors——

THE COURT. The letter having been admitted in evidence, it seems to me not necessary to read it, Mr. Whipple.

MR. DANE. I objected to the admission, or I thought I did; it was admitted against my objection. I did not intend to let it go in without objection.

THE COURT. The letter is not to be considered as evidence of any of the facts stated in the letter.

MR. WHIPPLE. No, your Honor.

THE COURT. So that—

MR. DANE. I wonder if the record shows that the letter which Mr. Whipple is now reading has been offered and marked?

MR. WHIPPLE. It has not only been offered but it has been marked as Exhibit 6.

MR. DANE. With the understanding that it is not to be regarded as evidence.

THE COURT (to the reporter). Read the last statement made by the Court.

(The reporter reads as follows: "The letter is not to be considered as evidence of any of the facts stated in the letter.")

Is that what you wanted to inquire about, Mr. Dane?

MR. DANE. I understood that that was the ruling made by your Honor, that it was not to be regarded as evidence of any of the facts stated.

MR. WHIPPLE. And the Trustees do not so offer it.

MR. DANE. I cannot see why the letter was offered or on what ground it can possibly be admissible if it is not to be regarded as evidence of the facts.

THE COURT. I do not think that we better take up any more time about it, and I do not think that it is necessary to read it. It is in evidence, but it is not to be considered as evidence of any of the facts it states.

MR. WHIPPLE. Your Honor prefers that I not read it or any part of it?

THE COURT. I think that it is hardly worth while to read it, unless—I cannot see how anything stated in it can be evidence of the facts.

MR. WHIPPLE. Well, that is true.

MR. DANE. Why put it in?

Mr. WHIPPLE. I merely desire to read it since I have read the Directors' letter. We had no difficulty about self-serving statements then, and, of course, I would like to have this reply before your Honor, for whatever it is worth, just for the purposes for which it is in.

The COURT. It is before the Court, because this —

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor, but it has never been read before the Court. I remember your Honor said that you had read it.

The COURT. I read all of that correspondence rather hastily.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We always had the feeling that we hoped your Honor would read it very carefully. But we have witnesses here, and your Honor is quite right in the statement that it is what the witnesses testify to and not what is in the letter that is material, and perhaps it will take too much time.

Q. Mr. Watts, I am going to take up the issues which are raised by the answer with regard to the accounts, and the first account is No. 10 of the answer. Do you happen to have a copy of the answer? A. No, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Can't you give us an extra copy? You see, we never had your answer until we got in court.

Mr. BATES. We never had your account.

Mr. WHIPPLE. On the contrary, you have, sir. You have had it for months, and people competent to understand it have looked it over and made a report to you. Don't make an assertion like that again.

Mr. BATES. I submit that your account has not yet been filed in court.

The COURT. Well, we will not discuss that any more, gentlemen.

Mr. WHIPPLE. You said you have not had it, and you have had it.

Mr. BATES. We have not had it.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Well, everybody knows the fact about it.

Q. Have you the answer before you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. (Reading):

"On information and belief, these defendants also aver that the plaintiffs, contrary to their duty, have expended large and unreasonable sums of money, the exact amount of which these defendants have no information concerning and are unable to state, in the establishment and maintenance of a branch office or sales depot in the city of San Francisco."

Q. Who established that branch? A. The Board of Trustees.

Q. When? A. Almost immediately following the beginning of this suit in equity.

Q. Not this suit. You mean the original suit? A. The original suit.

Q. The original suit in equity. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it after conference with you as business manager? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By your recommendation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now will you state fully to his Honor the situation—the situation as you saw it—and the reasons for forming this—or establishing this branch office? A. For many years before I became business manager, and immediately following my election to that office, we recognized the necessity and the possible advantage of establishing an office on the Pacific Coast and we contemplated establishing one in London. Delays incident to the forwarding of mail and the return of goods that are ordered, seemed to make it, from our angle, as a wise business judgment, necessary to establish two depots, one at San Francisco and one at London. We had wanted to do it on this plan, that we would ship by Panama Canal and ship by boat across the Atlantic, one to London and the other to San Francisco in bulk quantities. These depots would distribute in detail the goods, saving a great deal of time, and possibly saving money, and helping all around to make the business what it ought to be. While we had had that under contemplation—in contemplation for a long time, nothing had taken place to bring it about. Shortly after this the bill in equity was filed. The Committee on Publication for California undertook to boycott our publications out there and through the instrumentality of the work that was taking place there as well as some of the people who were afterwards summonsed to court for contempt, they succeeded in closing, practically, our channels for distributing goods in San Francisco. I came to the Trustees and presented to them and urged that that door be opened in some way; but the only way that seemed to do it was to establish our depot now. We did it, out there, opening that office and immediately shipped goods by boat and have been doing it ever since, and sales there have been running very large, running as high as practically $40,000 a month in some instances and sometimes twelve, fifteen, twenty and twenty-seven thousand dollars a month at that office. Ever since it has been opened it has been quite a success from our angle as a promoter of the interests of Christian Science. In other words, through instrumentalities that had been brought into the office to boycott the Publishing House, Christian Science would not have been promoted without some means of presenting the Christian Science publications there. The west coast was a great big field for our publications.

Q. Was it your opinion that the business would fall off there if this was not done? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In point of fact by the establishment of the branch office, what has been the result? A. Well, the business, of course, on the three periodicals that were under attack, the Monitor, the Journal and the Sentinal, had fallen off. The other business, the general business of the Publishing House, has always been maintained and quite satisfactory.

Q. That is, those publications which haven't been attacked by the boycott? A. Yes, although, Mr. Whipple, the sales on Mrs. Eddy's works have greatly decreased owing to the activities of this boycott.

Q. But not as much as the periodicals? A. About the same proportion.

Q. Oh, they have? A. Yes.

Q. That is, Mrs. Eddy's own books have been boycotted to the same extent? A. Yes.

Q. And of course your sales and profits were thereby reduced? A. Yes.

Q. What about the economies, if any, in the establishment of this branch? A. Well, we opened the branch on that same general theory that the reading rooms and other things of that sort are established. The reading rooms in San Francisco wouldn't allow our periodicals to appear in their reading rooms and we furnished it in good taste,—simply.

Q. So that it really was in effect a reading room for people who desired to read? A. No, Mr. Whipple; but it was simply in the same good taste that the Publishing House is furnished.

Q. Were there any economies in shipment in that way—in expense? A. Yes.

Q. Won't you state those? A. Of course there naturally would be a large economy, shipping in bulk by boat instead of individuual packages by parcel post or express. But we have never been able; although I have tried eearnestly, I never have been able to get the exact relationship between the two. I don't know what they would be because they all would be estimates. If our business was normal and we had not been subjected to this boycott there would have been tremendous saving; but we can't tell anything about it.

Q. What do you say as to whether the establishment of that office and the expenditures made in connecetion therewith were, in your judgment as business manager, good business policy or otherwise? A. It was an absolutely necessary business policy.

Q. Has the event, in your judgment, shown it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now I will take up number 8. "8. On information and belief these defendants further aver that since January 1, 1920, the plaintiffs, contrary to their duty and in violation of the rights of said Church, wastefully employed a firm of accountants from Chi-

cago, Illinois, named Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. and wastefully paid to said firm from said trust funds as compensation and for traveling, hotel and other expenses large sums amounting to more than forty thousand ($40,000) dollars." How much has been paid to Barrow, Wade & Guthrie Co. for their professional services as accountants and how much for expenses? Can you give me those items? State if you can when the payments were made. A. Could I furnish those figures in just a moment, Mr. Whipple?

Q. Yes. Now in the meantime will you tell us why this firm of accountants was employed and when? I mean the original employment. A. They were employed early in November of 1919 the first time.

Q. And why? A. Because our method of bookkeeping was quite unsatisfactory. I found that when we came, just previously, to paying over the net profits to the Board of Directors, we hadn't the money with which to do it, and we borrowed the sum of $200,000 from the First National Bank in order to pay them their money, and I insisted with the Board of Trustees that there was something wrong with our method of bookkeeping. I had never, personally, had anything to do with it theretofore, but we ought to be able to give the net profits over to the Directors without borrowing money. I asked if we couldn't employ some accountants to find out what was the matter with our method of bookkeeping, and we employed Barrow, Wade & Guthrie of Chicago.

Q. Have they a New York office? A. Yes, they have several offices in different places. They are in New York, San Francisco, London and Chicago.

Q. Are they a firm of distinction? A. Yes, I do so understand, of very good reputation. We had theretofore had Harvey Chase & Co. I had had some correspondence with Harvey Chase & Co. showing that their method of accounting was not satisfactory. When Barrow, Wade & Guthrie came, they came on the first of December, 1919, and they made us a report showing that we had overpaid the Church, or the treasurer of the Church a large sum that the former Trustees and business manager had thought were net profits and which were not net profits, and that was the beginning of our employing the company of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie.

Q. It was really capital? A. Yes; it should have been reserved as capital for carrying on the business.

Q. You should have retained that money to use in carrying on the business? A. Yes. Thereupon we asked them to continue to audit our books every six months, or every year thereafter.

Q. Can you remember how much was paid for that service—examining the books originally? A. Mr. Whipple, I haven't any figures here to show; I beg your pardon, I can bring them after luncheon.

Q. You can bring them a little later? A. Yes.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We didn't come to court this morning with a very definite idea about the issues, we shall have to bring in some things in the afternoon.

Q But you can bring them in readily in the afternoon? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us the total you have paid to that concern from the beginning? It is alleged here that the sum is $40,000? A. I assume the figures are right; they were furnished by the American Audit Company.

Q. That covers from the peeriod of their original employment up to the present time? A. So I understand.

Q. Do you know the rate of charge for their accountants? A. No, I do not.

Q. Have you seen the bills as they came in? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you say you arranged with them to examine and audit your books every six months? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they done so? A. They have up to the last six months. I thought we were running along without the necessity of doing it each six months. We had intended to make it annually instead of every six months.

Q. But up to mid-summer, or the mid-year of the present year, or last year—1921—they have? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They did not audit then? A. No.

Q. But did at the end of the year? A. Yes.

Q. So that in 1919 and 1920 they made two audits? A. I think so.

Q. And the closing audit at the end of 1921? A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any special occasion for employing them? A. Yes.

Q. When was that? A. It was in March, 1920.

Q. Will you state to his Honor what happened then that required special employment. A. There were approximately two hundred and fifty people walked out of the Publishing Society following the walking out by Mr. McKenzie, the editor, out of the editorial department, without notice of any kind to any of us. Our accounting department was left without anybody practically in charge of it except a temporary helper who had come in there.

Q. How many left you? A. About twenty-eight out of the accounting department and about two hundred and fifty in all.

Q. About twenty-eight out of the accounting department? A. Yes.

Q. That is the time that Mr. McKenzie led them out and he is the gentleman that is nominated for a new trustee? A. Yes.

Q. And where did your employees go to? A. I don't know, sir, where they went to; they are now employed, a number of them are now employed by the Board of Directors.

Q. Do you know how soon they were employed by the Board of Directors? A. Many of them immediately, I think.

Q. By the Board of Directors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your accounting department was left with nobody except this one person? A. Yes.

Q. And twenty-eight had left? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you discover with regard to the way your books and papers had been left? A. Some time afterwards we discovered some checks that had been torn up; footings on our ledgers did not correspond with our bank balances; balances on our accounts were incorrect; there was hardly a single account with our whole 1800 churches that was correct. We employed Barrow, Wade & Guthrie—I telegraphed to them and asked them to get all the help they could and they got some six helpers in there who gradually got the thing going and we employed additional help in the department to get it going again.

Q. How long was that? A. It was quite a period, Mr. Whipple; I do not know the exact time, but it seems to me about three months.

Q. Before you got it established again? A. Yes.

Q. How many men did Barrow, Wade & Guthrie have? A. It varied. There were more in the beginning, but it gradually lessened out until—I do not know how many they started in with—they had six or eight people there.

Q. Was there a bill rendered by them for the particular service? A. From month to month they rendered a bill exactly according to the hours and time they had put in there.

Q. So much per hour? A. So much per day.

Q. So much per day for their accountants? A. Yes.

Q. Were those vouchers filed and open to the examination of the American Audit Company? A. Yes.

Q. You can state the amount that you paid to them for that. A. I spoke to Mr. Hall, who is in charge of the American Audit Company, in the presence of Mr. Robb, and they said they had no criticism of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie's account.

Q. That is Mr. Hall of this audit company? A. Yes.

Q. In the first place, you employed them to give you a system of bookkeeping? A Yes.

Q. Because that which you had was not adequate? A. Yes.

Q. They have made semiannual examinations for you? A. Yes.

Q. To check up your own bookkeeping department? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They made one recently? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In company with the auditor of the directors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they performed this special service covering the number of months that was caused by the walk out of your entire department? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the charges of certified accountants? A. I think they are all——

Q. [Continuing] I mean in a general way. A. I think there is a statement, Mr. Whipple, of all that, and every one of their charges were made according to the statement. Mr. Hall, I saw a while ago in court.

Mr. DANE. I object.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I think it is quite important that when you send your agents over there, when they make these statements—I do not desire to press it now.

Q. You saw Mr. Hall? A. Yes.

Q. He superintended the audit for the directors? A. Yes.

Q. He saw all these charges of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie? A. Yes.

Q. They were made according to the statement of charges? A. So I understand.

Q. Was there any charge made for work or any services performed, which was not reasonably necessary in the administration of this work? A. No; they were trying to get out, and I was trying to get them out on time, and all of it was absolutely necessary, and it was a reasonable charge.

Q. Could you have had it done by any other chartered accountants any more reasonably? A. No. sir.

Mr. DANE. I object. It does not appear that he tried.

Q. Do you know whether you could have had it done any more cheaply? A. I do not. I know charges for expert accountants are the same with all accounting companies, so I understand.

Q. None of the representatives of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie are here now? A. No.

Q. So that you could not call them today or get them here by tomorrow, on their charges? A. No, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. If by any chance the hearings should be prolonged beyond tomorrow—which we think unlikely—we would bring these accountants, if your Honor will care to hear them after this testimony.

The COURT. I think I ought to say at this time that the regular business of the equity session will have to be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I am going to finish today on our part of the case.

The COURT. And the case will have to go over until Monday?

Mr. WHIPPLE. I should be willing to sit Saturday if the others could, in order to despatch this, because I came in here very unexpectedly this morning, and canceled my attendance at a hearing in a reasonably important matter before a Master, in order to attend, and on Monday I am assigned to begin a hearing where our client arrives from across the water, and has come at a great deal of expense, and I had hoped nothing would interfere with this. I will cancel anything to get this case despatched, because I want to cooperate with your Honor's suggestions and comply with them, to get this thing finally disposed of.

The COURT. Do you think it would be possible by sitting Friday to finish the case, anyway?

Mr. WHIPPLE. I am going to finish mine today—I hope to—unless the cross-examination is prolonged beyond anything that I can forecast. But, that makes out our prima facie case.

The COURT. Would it be any assistance to you, in view of your prior engagements, if the case were taken up Wednesday instead of Monday?

Mr. WHIPPLE. It will be just the same. I would rather have it go on Monday, because that case is expected to take three weeks, and we have set it down for continuous hearings.

The COURT. We will see how the matter stands tonight.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I think we can finish our case today. I said that I had hoped to finish this forenoon, but I think not, because I have one or two more witnesses to take the stand.

Q. You have nothing further to say with regard to that, except that you will give us this afternoon the vouchers? A. Yes.

Q. You will get out all the vouchers and have them here this afternoon, for the services which were performed by these accountants, to submit to his Honor? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. [Reading]

"9. These defendants also aver that the plaintiff Rowlands was duly removed from office as a trustee of said Publishing Society on March 17, 1919, and thereafter acted as a trustee of said Publishing Society only while wrongfully contesting his said removal, and these defendants on information and belief aver that notwithstanding these facts, the plaintiffs, contrary to their duty and in violation of the rights of said Church, have continued since said date to pay to the plaintiff Rowlands from said trust funds the sum of $500 a month, as if he were a trustee of said Publishing Society."

Q. Has that payment been made to Mr. Rowlands? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Up to the time the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court was handed down? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he perform the duties of trustee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were some of these duties he was performing? A. The attendance at meetings of the trustees, working and helping the business manager on a thousand and one problems that come up from time to time, and helping me to handle those various and sundry things, as well as directing and accepting the responsibility for the general conduct of the business.

Q. Did he perform any particular service during this strike of your employees? A. Yes; he worked day and night during that time to help the business manager.

Q. Were you aware that during that time and up to the filing of the final decree in that case, his activities were carried on under the protection of an injunction of this court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From interfering with the performance of his duties? A. Yes.

Q. And were the payments made with a knowledge of that on the part of the trustees? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. May we regard, if your Honor please, the Master's report in evidence upon that point, for the purpose of showing the good faith of the propriety of the payment, as well as the injunction which was issued by order of Mr. Justice Braley, and which was outstanding during all that time, without reading it, but for purposes of reference?

The COURT. Is there any objection to that?

Mr. Dane. I do not quiet understand the purpose of having the Master's report regarded as evidence in this case.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Evidence merely upon that point, that is, that the trustees were justified in believing that Mr. Rowlands was a trustee and that he was justified in continuing his rendering of services, and, whether he be really a trustee or a de facto trustee during that time, he performed services for this trust and has been paid for them, and that the trustees are justified in that payment, especially if his services were worth it.

Mr. DANE. It is utterly immaterial. What the Master found in that regard would have no relevancy whatever on the question of whether he was entitled to the emoluments of the office. Only the decision of the full court could determine that point.

The COURT. I understand that he was paid this salary of $500 a month up to the time the final decree was entered?

Mr. DANE. I understand so.

The COURT. And I also understand that the Master made some finding with reference to what he did, as to the circumstances under which the services were rendered.

Mr. DANE. No, your Honor.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Your Honor is quite right.

The COURT. I am only stating what counsel say. I read that report some time ago.

Mr. WHIPPLE. He did comment on his particular services.

Mr. DANE. The point is this,—the Master found of course only facts that had transpired up to the time of the litigation. What facts transpired after the suit began, would not appear. No findings of the Master would have any relevancy as to Mr. Rowland's services during the time of the litigation.

The COURT. That is true, but at the same time I think we should allow the Master's findings, in this particular respect, so far as it may be relevant on any issue that is involved here.

Mr. WHIPPLE. The only finding I ask for is the Master's finding that he was not properly removed, and that he was still, according to his finding, a trustee.

Mr. DANE. That is precisely what we object to, the finding of the Master. It was not the finding at all. The court said that he was properly removed. That determines the question. It now being finally adjudicated that he was a de facto trustee and not a de jure trustee, the only question remaining is the question of law, and that is, whether a de facto trustee is entitled to the emoluments of the office.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We say that if he continued to perform services and if the trust continued to accept services from him and he has been paid, the money cannot be recovered back, provided he took it in good faith, and we ask, as bearing on the good faith, that the part of the report which we have just spoken of be regarded as evidence, that is, that he was not properly removed, that the action was not effective to remove him, that he was justified in good faith in continuing to perform services and get his pay.

I only asked Mr. Watts the question as to whether he continued afterwards to perform the same or similar services that he did before, and those Judge Dodge defined and said were full and adequate and in proper discharge of his duties.

The COURT. So far as the Master's findings upon the question of Mr. Rowlands' removal are at variance with the decision of the full court, they are incompetent. They cannot have any efficacy in view of that decision, upon the question whether he was or was not a proper and lawfully acting trustee at that time.

On the question whether he performed services and in view of the fact that he did perform services, while this proceeding was pending and before it was decided, so far as that has any bearing upon the question now before us, the question whether he was entitled to be paid for those services, I think the circumstances under which he performed them are competent. If he performed them in good faith and the directors knew of the services performed, or assented to them, or did not object, or something of that kind, it still remains a question of law whether under those circumstances, as a matter of law, he would be entitled to recover, but any facts connected with the services which he performed, I think may be competent on the question of his good faith.

Mr. DANE. We will have no objection to their showing the facts, showing what he did during the interval, but the point is this, your Honor: The Master's report contains nothing whatever in regard to the services rendered by Mr. Rowlands from March 17, 1919, and that is the only period of time that is essential for the decision of this particular question, because the Master's report deals only with the acts of the Trustees up to the time that the suit was brought. As for your Honor's intimation that the Directors may have by their failure to take action acquiesced in Mr. Rowland's acting, of course your Honor has in mind that the Directors were under an injunction of this court and had been under an injunction of this court from March 17,—or whenever the suit was brought, March 25, 1919, until the decree was entered this fall, so that they could take no action with reference to Mr. Rowlands and they had relieved him by resolution of their Board on March 17, 1919. It seems to me that the Master's report is utterly irrelevant for any purpose for which Mr. Whipple has offered it.

Q. The question I put a moment ago was as to whether Mr. Rowlands continued to perform essentially the same services to the trust after the filing of the bill that he did before. A. Only a more active service.

Q. That is, he was more actively engaged? A. A greater service, yes, sir.

Q. And I think you have already spoken of the value of the services which he rendered to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Perhaps I will ask you about Mr. Rowlands—

Mr. WHIPPLE. Unless we can have the Master's report stating his capacity and business activities, the kind of man that he is and the business activities he was engaged in. If we have that in I don't need to ask Mr. Watts any questions about it. Otherwise your Honor might want some information as to how competent a man he was.

CROSBY, J. Well, the Master's report on that question is before us, so I should suppose it would not be necessary to go into that evidence.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Rowlands was a man of considerable business experience? A. Yes, he is a man of large vision in business of all kinds. He is a man engaged in large business interests of his own and others.

Q. What are they? A. Lumber business principally.

Q. That is, cutting and selling lumber? A. Yes, sir.

Q. On a very large scale? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the amount of business of the concerns that he was connected with and that were under his managerial control? A. No, sir.

Mr. DANE. If your Honor please, we could shorten this inquiry. We are willing to admit that if Mr. Rowlands is entitled to receive anything during the period from March 17, 1919, he is entitled to receive the regular salary of a Trustee.

MR. WHIPPLE. Of course we cannot accept the admission in quite that way, but I think we will accept it in the way I think it is meant. He may not be entitled to $500 a month as a salary of a Trustee, but if you will admit with the services which he performed that $500 a month would be a fair payment for such services if he was not entitled to collect the salary as a Trustee, then your admission I will accept and it will cover the whole point.

MR. DANE. This part of the answer was intended merely to raise a legal question whether a de facto officer, a de facto Trustee, is entitled to the emoluments of the office. We admit that Mr. Rowlands would have been entitled to $500 a month if he was entitled to anything. It is only a question of whether he is entitled to the regular compensation of a Trustee during that period or entitled to nothing, and that is a pure legal question. The facts are all in.

CROSBY, J. In other words, you admit that $500 a month would be a reasonable compensation for the service he rendered for the time?

MR. DANE. I don't want to admit it in that form, your Honor, because that would be laying the basis for a claim that he is entitled to recover on quantum meruit, regardless of whether he is a de facto trustee or a de jure trustee, and we do not admit that; but I will admit it, as I stated it, that he is either entitled to the regular compensation of a Trustee or to nothing, leaving the legal question open on the facts, whether a de facto officer is entitled to receive the emoluments of his office.

CROSBY, J. I don't see, then, that we have been able to shorten the hearing very much by the admission, so we will have to go on in the regular way.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Your Honor's question is exactly my point.

Q. Will you go ahead? There is no question; I think you had answered all the questions. Do you know some of the concerns he was connected with? A. He is a partner in the firm of Crosby & Rowlands, a large lumber institution in Mississippi. He is also with the C. A. Goodyear Lumber Company, and he has a number of other large interests. I don't know the details of them, Mr. Whipple.

Q. And what have you observed about his activities as a business man in connection with the trust, as to whether they have been of large value or little? A. They have been of great value to the publishing society and to the business management on almost every question that we have taken to the Board of Trustees.

Q. Could you tell whether he was a practical man of large experience in business matters? A. He is, yes.

Q. Well, I will ask you whether, as you know of salaries in the publishing society for services performed, in your opinion $500 a month was a fair and proper payment, at least sufficiently small, for the services he rendered. A. Well, they accept it as fair.

Q. Was it? A. The Trustees accept it as fair and reasonable, but it is not sufficient to pay for the service they render.

Q. Now I am asking whether the payments to him would be sufficiently small, considering the service. A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was reasonably worth the $500 a month? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I am taking that way of offering it, if your Honor please, because Mr. Rowlands is in Picayune in Mississippi, and we could not get him here with this short notice, and therefore I am not giving as good evidence upon that as if Mr. Rowlands came here and presented himself before your Honor, told what he did.

(The ensuing discussion between Court and counsel was eliminated from the record by direction of the Court.)

Q. I think I had asked you the final question, and you gave your opinion as to Mr. Rowlands, what he had done and the value of his services? A. Yes, sir.

MR. WHIPPLE. That covers that. The discussion appears to have been ex post facto entirely, your Honor.

Q. Now, No. 7 refers to Mr. Harvey's receiving the regular salary of a Trustee and also receiving a salary as the agent of the Society in New York City. Prior to Mr. Harvey's appointment to the Board of Trustees where was he located, and what was he doing? A. He was our advertising representative for— he was our international advertising representative as well as being in charge of the New York office.

Q. What was his salary? It is mentioned here— A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it $458.33 a month? A. Yes, sir, I think those figures are exactly right.

Q. And the certain— A. Expenses.

Q. And his expenses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whatever they were? A. Well, no; fixed expense.

Q. That was his salary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And certain expenses? A. And certain expenses.

Q. How long had he had that salary? A. I don't know the exact date, For a year and a half, I think, two years.

Q. What had he done before that? A. Just about— something that same sort, excepting we had not paid his expenses, had not fixed a definite sum as to his expenses.

Q. How long had he been in a substantially similar position? A. Almost ever since he has been employed with the Publishing House.

Q. How long is that? That is what I am driving at. A. That was, I think, the latter part— that was some time in 1918.

Q. In 1918. That is after you came? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, after he became Trustee did he continue the same service as advertising agent and in charge of the New York office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did it interfere in any way with his performance of his duties as Trustee? A. No.

Q. I mean the duties as Trustee did not require all the time? A. No, sir.

Q. How long have you been familiar with the administration of the Trust by Trustees? A. Well, closely familiar with it since I have been business manager, and generally familiar with it for several years previously.

Q. Has the full time of the gentlemen who occupied that position ever been occupied by discharging their duties as Trustees? A. No.

Q. Have all of them had some other employment since you have known of the Trust? A. Yes.

Q. Every one of them? A. I think so.

Q. From which they have received money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or compensation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Take Mr. Merritt, one of the Board of Directors. He was at one time Trustee, was he not? A. Yes. He had some other financial interests of various kinds that he must have devoted some time to.

Q. But, so long as they did not interfere with the administration of the Trust——

Mr. DANE. Does the question in relation to Mr. Merritt refer to the time when he was Trustee?

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, the time when he was Trustee. I will ask the question if you like, but I did ask with regard to the Trustees.

Q. Then, you say that, since you have known of the Trust, it is a fact that the Trustees have always had business outside, income producing, which did not interfere with the administration of the Trust? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As Business Manager did you have to do with the question as to whether Mr. Harvey's salary and allowance as head of the New York office should be discontinued after he became Trustee? A. Well, it did not come up as a question as to whether it should be discontinued. The question was what we should do with the New York office, and I, as Business Manager, urged in the strongest terms I knew how not to change the relationship of that office at the moment, with the decision of the Court likely to come in at any time. I could not employ any other new person there, and we had to continue Mr. Harvey on the job.

Q. You had in mind and you were then waiting for the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court in a case which had been argued some time before? A. Yes, we were expecting it at once.

Q. That is, he has been appointed since the argument; he was appointed after the argument and while you were awaiting the decision? A. Yes; only last July.

Q. And it is since that time that you have continued, on your authority as Business Manager, to pay for those services? A. Well, I had the authorization from the Trustees.

Q. You had the authorization of the other Trustees? A. Yes.

Q. Did the performance of his services as Trustee interfere in any way, so far as you could observe, with the discharge of his duty as an advertising manager and in charge of the New York office? A. No.

Q. Now, taking up Paragraph 3, the statement that the Trustees donated to the Business Manager of the Society, the editors of its periodicals, and to some of its employees the sum of $25,000,—I will leave out now any reference to the Business Manager, which affects yourself. But I will ask you this. At the time when the decision of the full Court was promulgated, what was the situation with regard to your own employment as Business Manager, Mr. Dixon as the chief editor of the Monitor and perhaps of some other papers, and heads of departments with reference to when their term of service expired? A. The term of service of editor and business manager, under the Manual, was fixed at a year, and the Trustees have always observed that,—so I understand; and Mr. Dixon's appointment and my own having been made on August 1, 1917, we have gone on the annual basis with reference to our salaries and everything else—term of office; in other words, when that decision was rendered we still had the rest of our term of the year to serve out until the 1st of August, 1922.

Q. Yes. And how about the other heads of departments to whom these payments which are referred to were made? A. Many of them—most of them were on something of a similar basis.

Q. That is, the annual basis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was done, if anything, by the Trustees, through you, with reference to preserving the organization of your employees, the organization of the Publishing Society? Won't you state to his Honor what the situation was with which they had to deal, and what was done to save the situation? A. There went a sense of great fear throughout the publishing house, based on publications or statements by Judge Smith and others, that there was going to be a clean sweep of the Publishing Society, and the night, I think it was, following the decision, the people of the building went out looking for other positions; and the Trustees said to me to hold the institution intact, to keep every man at his work so as to turn the business over in that spirit of cooperation as a running, going concern, and they urged me to do that. I have talked with every individual in the publishing house. I have called meetings. I have shown them the condition. I have told them that what we wanted to do was to carry out the spirit of the thing and abide by the Court decision and turn the business over intact as a going institution, because we had a daily newspaper that we did not dare leave. But this fear seemed to have a hold of the people as the result of these newspaper statements, and I urged them to stay, and urged every one to stay and do his best, and with the heads of departments urged them to give that same spirit to the other employees to keep them there.

Q. Now what was done by Mr. Dixon and yourself with regard to the unexpired term of office of yourself? A. It was arranged, Mr. Whipple, following the suggestion in your own office, that you said the Trustees said to you they wanted to resign and turn the business over to the Directors and you said "Well, here is Mr. Watts and Mr. Dixon, they both probably could make a claim for the rest of their year, but they are going to want to do exactly as the Trustees are doing in that same big spirit" and we acquiesced in any arrangement the Trustees offered us. Mr. Dixon and I.

Q. And offered your resignations to take effect—A. Offered our resignations; we didn't say anything about taking effect.

Q. But you offered your resignations to the Trustees? A. Yes.

Q. Was there an understanding that you should stay with the Trustees until their own retirement came. A. Yes.

Q. And assist in installing your successors? A. Assist in installing our successors.

Q. And assist in keeping up the organization for their successors? A. Yes.

Q. Still retiring at any moment they desired to have you? A. Yes.

Q. And was whatever was done by way of payments to you and Mr. Dixon done with that understanding, that you cancelled any claims against the Trust for the unexpired term of service? A. Yes.

Q. And that you would, instead of leaving if you were disposed immediately, to try to hold the organization together for the Trust? A. Yes.

Q. Now did you make these arrangements with the different employees to pay them, provided no claim should be made for broken contracts, that they were to preserve the organization under this stress of circumstances? A. I made all the arrangements that were made.

MR. DANE. I haven't thought it best to interpose an objection to these leading questions. I do not think he ought to lead the witness.

MR. WHIPPLE. The questions are leading, or at least they are direct questions so as to avoid delay, to direct the witness' attention right to the point. I will adopt another form, if your Honor thinks that we ought to, but if I am violating any of the rules your Honor is the only tribunal to hear it. I am trying to fix your Honor's mind as to the fairness of the proposition, and I should be the only sufferer if I am not doing it right. But I will take any direction the court has to offer. I try to put the questions directly—

THE COURT. While perhaps leading questions are objectionable it depends a good deal on the character of the witness who is being examined. Sometimes leading questions are desirable to bring out without delay the exact question which is in issue. But if counsel think these questions are leading perhaps you better modify them.

MR. WHIPPLE. I will modify them.

Q. Now can you give a list of the employees to whom payments were made with the understanding that they were to continue as long as the Trustees continued and with the trustees' successors if they desired to avail themselves of it, and the amounts paid? A. May I use this memorandum?

Mr. WHIPPLE: Certainly.

A. The names of those who were paid are: Frederick Dixon, whose salary was $15,000 a year—he was paid three months' salary. That is to take effect from the end of the time that he actually served. John R. Watts, business manager, with a salary of $10,000, received three months' salary. Gustavus S. Paine, associate editor on the Sentinel, Journal and Monitor, with a salary of $6000 a year; he was paid three months' salary. Mr. Newmark, secretary to the editor, salary $5500 a year, was paid three months' salary. Miss Farr, secretary to the Board of Trustees, salary $3600 a year received three months' salary. Miss Anne H. Thomas, managing secretary as it were, salary $4200 a year, received three months' salary. Miss Bodmer, translator and editor of one of our German publications with a salary of $3400 a year, received three months' salary. Miss Daggett of our advertising force, on the feature page of the Monitor in the editorial department, salary of $2600 a year, received three months' salary. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas in the editorial department of the Monitor, salary $2600 and $1560 respectively, each received three months' pay. Miss Alice Fox, secretary in the managers' office and head of several departments there, salary $3000 a year, received three months' salary. Mrs. Bell, supervisor of subscription records, salary $2340 a year, received three months' pay. Mr. Hugh Kennedy on the editorial department, salary $3120 a year received three months' pay. Mr. A. F. Primrose, salary $2496 received three months' pay. Miss Inez F. Ingalls, secretary in the manager's office, received three months' pay. Mrs. Gooch, in charge of the sales room, received three months' pay. Mr. Rhodes, production manager, salary $4200, received three months' pay. Mr. McCollum, chauffeur, also received three months' pay. Mr. Buntzler, assistant chief accountant, received three months' salary. Mrs. Carter in the editorial department, received three months' salary.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Give the names without repeating because they all have three months' pay.

The WITNESS. Mr. Oscar Stevens, Mr. Charles H. Reed, and Mr. Campbell.

Q. Who were they? A. Mr. Stevens was assistant editor of the Monitor. Mr. Reed was one of the composing rooms. Mr. Campbell was in charge of Dudley & Hodge Bindery.

Q. Are you familiar with the precedents in the Publishing Society with reference to the payment of retiring officials or employees? A. Yes.

Q. What had been the custom in such cases? A. We have never terminated for the Publishing Society the relationship of an employee, so far as I know in my whole experience, without giving them notice and payment, as we call it, from a minimum of a week, to six months' pay, and in one instance eight months' pay. Never in the history of the Publishing House.

Q. These are the precedents which had been established in the Publishing Society in dealing with its employees? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the custom in that respect of the Board of Directors themselves with regard to their employees?

MR. DANE. I object to that.

THE COURT. I will exclude it.

Q. What was your business judgment, Mr. Watts, with regard to the propriety or necessity—propriety and fairness to the employees or the necessity for holding the organization,—of these payments which you have just stated? A. My opinion was that it was in accord with propriety and that it was necessary and entirely right to do it.

Q. If these employees had immediately begun to seek to get other positions and leave, what would have been the result on the organization?

MR. DANE. Just a moment; I object.

MR. WHIPPLE: Very well. I will waive it. I think his judgment, be-

cause it was his judgment—I will press that question.

Q. What if this had not been done would have been the result upon the organization and the proper administration of the Trust?

MR. DANE: I raise the question that his judgment as to the propriety of doing it is only his judgment as to what might have happened if he had not and it is entirely speculative.

MR. WHIPPLE: He is in a position where he had to speculate, or use his judgment. He had got to act in view of the crisis, the emergency. The question is whether he acted in good faith or selfishly, or for proper motives. I would like to press the question.

THE COURT: I understand that this extra three months' salary was given to the various named employees during their term of service?

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: None of them had severed their connections with The Publishing Society at this time.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is very true. But the men were threatening to do it—I mean were on the point of doing it—I wouldn't say they were threatening.

MR. DANE: Do you withdraw that?

MR. WHIPPLE: I wouldn't say they were threatening—there was danger of their doing it—they were in the frame of mind which has been described by Mr. Watts. I don't know that they were using it in any sense as a threat to secure payment, but self-interest dictated, when the statement was made, apparently officially, that there was going to be a clean sweep. Their interest indicated—

THE COURT: What was the last question which you put?

[Question repeated by stenographer]

The COURT. I don't think it is competent in that form. If they had sought and obtained employment—left the employment of the company—then I think it would have been competent to state what the result would have been.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Of course, then our as to take measures to correct any the result would have been certain and final. This was to prevent the result which we anticipated would follow. In other words, the duty of the business manager was just as much to see that a thing which would harm the interests of the society did not occur as to take measures to correit any harm after it had occurred.

The COURT. What do you claim the result would have been if they had sought other positions?

Mr. WHIPPLE. I think the organization would have been greatly disorganized, or very promptly disorganized, and that the interests of the Trust would have been very much injured.

The COURT. Is it a matter which the witness can have any definite knowledge about?

Mr. WHIPPLE. The question is whether he acted in good faith—whether he acted with the belief that he acted in good faith. It may have been a wrong belief. I am not offering it to show that. I am offering it to show that under a difficult situation, a crisis, he was confronted with, that he believed he did the right thing, and we will ask your Honor to find it.

The COURT. I think it is competent for him to state the circumstances under which this extra money was paid. That would involve substantially the situation which you refer to.

ARTERNOON SESSION.

JOHN R. WATTS, Resumed.

Direct Examination, Continued.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Through inadvertence, the pending question is not here, so we will wait for a moment until it comes, and we will take up another matter, if we may.

Q. [By Mr. Whipple.] Have you brought here the vouchers for the amounts paid to Barrow, Wade & Guthrie, showing just what everything was done for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And a little schedule showing the dates of the payments and characterizing the work? A. Yes sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Do you want to look at that, Mr. Dane [handing paper]?

Q. Are those the vouchers before you [indicating papers]? A. These are the vouchers.

Mr. WHIPPLE. [To witness.] You might be handing them up to his Honor in bulk, so that, without taking the time to study them his Honor may see the general character.

[Papers handed to the Court.]

The COURT. Are these charges the same for each accountant, or do they differ? I mean, per day.

The WITNESS. The same, yes, sir.

Q. Is there not a difference in the grade of them, one of them superintending? A. There is a difference in the grade of the accountant, some for one figure and some for another.

Q. There is a man who superintends it, and there are the ordinary accountants of no particular skill? A. Yes.

Q. And there is a difference in the price of those? A. Yes.

The COURT. That is the very question that I asked you, that I understood you to answer contrary to what you have answered Mr. Whipple. I now understand you to say that these accountants charge so much a day for their employees?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The COURT. The men under them?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The COURT. But that the amounts for those different men differ in certain cases?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The COURT. They were not all paid the same?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The COURT. The charge is not the same for every one, who worked on the books?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Do you have any objection to having this go in as a chalk [indicating]?

Mr. DANE. With the understanding that the vouchers are here from which that is made, subject to our examination.

Q. Here are the vouchers. I understand they have been compared with this little schedule [indicating]? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And found to agree? A. Yes, sir.

[Schedule showing audit figures, February, 1920, to June 9, 1921, total $41,103.57, marked, "Exhibit 8."]

Q. February, 1920, is marked, "first audit." That is the original audit where they looked into your books and established a bookkeeping system? A. Yes.

Q. And the two charges there were $3,760.63 and $943.58? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was for one or two months work and at the rates that are stated in the receipts? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or vouchers which I have just handed to Governor Bates? A. Yes.

Q. What is the next, March 30, 1920? A. Advertising, $547.49.

Q. What was that item? A. That was an item where we asked the auditors to investigate on the question of advertising, to ascertain whether the rates which we were charging for advertising were right and in a right proportion compared to our circulation and cost of the production of The Monitor.

Q. That was a specialist's examination? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is for services or time? A. Services and time.

Q. Then May 1st, 1920, you have here, "walkout, $5155.94; May 31, walkout, $3495.30; June 14, walkout New York office, $150; June 19, 1920, walkout $879.13, a total of $9,680.37."

That is the expense which you have described this morning immediately following this walkout of employees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And for new employees? This was for people to take their places? A. No; this was for the auditors themselves, in establishing the department back where it would go again and teaching our new employees as they came in.

Q. Did they not do work in straightening out your accounts? A. They did, practically all. the work in straightening out our accounts.

Q. If you did not have them, you would have to have employees to do it? A. Yes.

Q. While this is an expenditure for specialists, it is really doing bookkeeping and straightening out your accounts? A. It is really not a great deal more than the department with 28 employees might have cost.

Q. The 28 employees were gone? A. Yes.

Q. And this expenditure took the place of what you would have paid these 28 employees? A. Yes, sir, but the expenditures were slightly in excess, due to the fact that we were bringing new employees in.

Q. Really, as an additional expenditure, this item of $9,680 would not be correct? A. No.

Q. I mean that represents all that you had to pay to take the place of the 28 employees who left, whom you would have had to pay if they had stayed there? A. Yes. In other words, Mr. Whipple, if the 28 employees stayed, we would not have had to pay that money out.

Q. But you would have had to pay them? A. Yes.

Q. It would have amounted to something less? A. Yes.

Q. This is not an adidtional expenditure? It is one which exceeds what you would have had to pay, somewhat? A. Yes.

Q. But it is not all a loss? A. No, sir.

Q. Because you would have had to pay them their salaries or wages? A. Yes.

Q. June 30, audit, $5,605.97, and August 14 audit, $1,784.81. That is one of your semi-annual audits, is it? A. Yes, but it was still working on the walkout.

Q. You mean this includes not only your audit expenses but extra expenses on account of the walkout? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The next item, August 14, new system, Mr. Gore? A. Mr. Gore.

Q. $2,093.26; what was that for? A. That was changing the system of accounts.

Q. That is for services? A. Yes, sir.

Q. September 10, San Francisco audit, $200. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they send some one to San Francisco to audit? A. We had their San Francisco representative call at our Pacific Coast depot and examine the books and audit them and make a statement to the auditors here, so that they could verify our audit from the Boston office.

Q. That was checking up the work in San Francisco? A. Checking up.

Q. September 8, 1920, new system, $1518.80, and under the same heading, October 2, November 1, December 1, January 3, 1921, are several figures something in excess of $2000. What were those? A. That all relates to the establishment of the new system. Under our old system we were never absolutely sure of the accounts, and we could not ascertain our balances until almost the end of the month, and sometimes running over until the following month. Our effort was to get a new system so that we could know almost with the ending of the month where the business stood. It also had to do, Mr. Whipple, with the fact that we were changing from a credit system to a cash system, and it changed the whole complexion of the business, and they helped us to establish this.

THE COURT. Does this statement include all the amounts paid for services to this firm of expert accountants during the whole period of the trust, so far as it relates to these trustees who are now rendering their accounts?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

THE COURT. $41,103.57.

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir, including also their traveling and hotel expenses.

Q. That includes everything, their traveling and other expenses, and for the entire period of time in establishing a new system of accounting, making the half yearly audits and for help and services caused by the walkout of your entire department? A. Yes, sir, everything, every dollar that we have paid them is here set down.

Q. Have you the folder in which these were? A. Here it is, sir [producing folder].

Mr. WHIPPLE. Would you like to have the folder marked so as to have these accessible? I think they will correspond, although I have not checked them up personally with the thing that has been marked. What is your wish, Mr. Dane?

Mr. DANE. You might have it marked, so that we may refer to it.

The WITNESS. We should like to have them back, if we may, in the files sometime.

Q. You mean not immediately? You are not using them? A. No, sir. The American Audit Company was using them, but we want to get them.

[Folder containing vouchers in connection with audit, forming schedule Exhibit 8, marked, "Exhibit 8-a."]

Q. The question which was put, and which your Honor said might be answered, is this: What if this had not been done,—that is, if these arrangements had not been made with your organization which you described before luncheon,—what if this had not been done would have been the result upon the organization and proper administration of the trust? (I would like to amend that in accordance with what I think your Honor understood it to be.) I mean in your opinion, in the exercise of good business judgment in conducting the trust. A. It would have been ruinous to the trust to have had another walk-out take place in the stoppage of our publications, and in money it would have cost us a tremendous sum, just as the walk-out cost us.

Q. How long have these heads of departments who are mentioned here in the list which you gave been in the employ of the trust? A. Some of them for many years, some of them not quite so long, and a few of them came in immediately following the walk-out.

Q. Between what limits of time had the regular employees who were there before the walk-out been there? Don't try to give the exact date when everyone came, but between what limits? A. Some of them were back as far as 1913 and 1914, others in 1919, and 1917, and 1920.

Q. Well, from 1913 on? A. From 1913 on.

Q. And the larger part of them for a long time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of service had they rendered to the company within your observation, while you were there? A. Very satisfactory service.

Q. What was your custom with regard to paying the ordinary employees money for overtime? A. We always paid overtime, with the exception of to heads of departments.

Q. So these heads of departments had never received anything for overtime? A. No, sir.

Q. Take it since 1917, while you were there to what extent had these employees worked overtime? A. From the time of the walk-out all the people mentioned this morning on that list have given overtime in great numbers of hours. I don't think we have hardly ever had a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday or a holiday away from that office, and night work until midnight and one o'clock most every night from the time of that walk-out.

Q. Have any of them asked for payment for overtime? A. Not one of them.

Q. But they have constantly given of their endeavor? A. They have.

Q. In handling matters with your employees had the nature of the trust, one founded upon a Christian basis, and one founded by Mrs. Eddy with an order as to its conduct on a Christian basis, anything to do with the way you dealt with your employees? A. That question was considered with reference to the employment, the continuance, the discharge and the payment of every employee in the building.

Q. I mean, did you recognize, or at least did you recognize, that a trust administered for the advancement of the cause of Christian Science, with profits as an incident of the trust, would be handled somewhat differently from a business organization organized, conducted and promoted only for profit? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you have that in mind as business manager in dealing with your employees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. A Christian basis of fairness and honor in dealing with them? A. Yes, sir, we have always had that.

Q. And in their compensation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as Christian Scientists I assume you would have felt you were recreant to the trust if you had dealt otherwise with them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have said that you were a member of this bar. Was there any arrangement or understanding when you came to the service of this trust as to whether you should have the privilege, if the opportunity offered, of practicing your profession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that arrangement? A. That I was to come into the employ of the publishing house and continue the practice of law, so far as it did not in any way interfere with my duties toward the publishing house.

Q. Did you have an office for practice at the publishing house? A. I had an office there. It was not devoted to the practice, but I used it for that if I desired.

Q. Were you employed in matters outside the administration of the trust? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you participate in conducting cases in this court? A. No, sir.

Q. Or in the courts of the Commonwealth A. I was in the Federal Court in one case on a question of patents on printing press machinery, and I was in Minneapolis for the Board of Directors on a law case.

Q. Those are the Directors, not the Trustees? A. No, sir.

Q. The Directors. A. And I have had some business for some of the individuals.

CROSBY, J. I don't think you need to state what your particular business was,—the fact that you had business outside.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I want to show that the Directors knew it, that is all. He had been employed by the Directors and by the individual Trustees.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Q. So that they knew that you were practicing law in connection with your work. Did you perform legal service for the Board of Trustees, service that was fairly outside the administration of your trust as business manager? A. Yes.

Q. What was it? State its general nature. A. One investigating questions of copyright, which I investigated and had the help of Governor Bates's firm, and we gave a long opinion to the Board of Trustees in connection with it. Others were with reference to taxes, and then the income tax, and things of that sort, that I had to investigate both with Mr. Norwood, the attorney for the Board of Directors, and Mr. Denio for the Old Colony Trust Company,—attorney for the Old Colony Trust Company. A number of things of that sort that I was often engaged in.

Q. Had you ever received anything from the Trustees by way of compensation for legal services before this payment which is here referred to? A. No, sir.

Q. Was that made at your request? A. No, sir.

Q. At whose suggestion was it? A. It was volunteered by the Board of Trustees.

Q. That is, in connection with your handing in your resignation.? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And proposed retirement when they did, from the trust? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the amount discussed, or was it fixed by them? A. I don't know whether it was discussed.

Q. It was not discussed with you? A. Not in my presence.

Q. It was what they offered to pay you for that service? A. Yes.

Q. And was that satisfactory to you? A. Quite so.

Q. You thing it was a fair compensation for the services as a lawyer which you had rendered, which were outside of your work as business manager? A. It was not excessive. I think it was fair.

CROSBY, J. Have you stated what it was?

Mr. WHIPPLE. It is mentioned in the pleadings.

Q. $2500? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that covered a period of how many years? A. About six or seven years.

Q. It is more the kind and quality of the service than the period of time, but it was from time to time in the six or seven years? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. You may inquire.

Cross-Examination.

Q. (By Mr. Dane). Mr. Watts, in what capacity did you first go to work for the Publishing Society? A. To establish a credit department.

Q. And when was that? A. In 1913, June.

Q. How long were you employed there before you became business manager? A. Up to August, 1917.

Q. And what positions did you hold before you became business manager? A. A very large number of them, but all ultimately resulting in the assistant to the business manager.

Q. Was there any special arrangement made with you when you became business manager in regard to your doing legal work,—I mean any special arrangement at the time you became business manager? A. No.

Q. At the time you became business manager what was your salary? A. I don't believe I remember. I think it was—I don't know, Mr. Dane, just what it was.

Q. $5000? $7500? A. At the time I became business manager I don't know, Mr. Dane, just what it was.

Mr. WHIPPLE. You can readily refer to the records, I think.

The WITNESS. Yes, I suppose I can.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Won't you be looking it up, so as to get it promptly? Don't wait for that. We will get it.

Q. What was your salary as business manager immediately before the last increase was made? A. I think it was $7500, but I don't remember that either.

Q. Do you remember whether you went in as business manager at a salary of $7500? A. No. I don't remember that. I shall get those figures for you instantly.

Q. But at the time you became business manager, whatever your compensation was at that time, there was no special arrangement then that you do legal work? A. No.

Q. I assume that when you first went there your salary was comparatively a small one? A. Quite so.

Q. And in order to piece out your compensation you were allowed to do what legal work you could get to do and have the compensation from it; is that right? A. No, not quite. I came simply to devote my life to Christian Science, without regard to salary or anything else, and I had not any idea I was going to stay with the publishing house when I came beyond the January following, and for that reason when the salary was offered I considered it a privilege to work for the publishing house.

Q. Perhaps you remember what you got when you first went there? A. $50 a week.

Q. And you were allowed to do legal work in addition? A. Yes.

Q. In October of 1918 your salary was increased from $7500 to $10,000, was it not? A. I think so.

Q. That was immediately before the Trustees filed their bill of complaint against the Directors, or a few months before? A. Yes. They filed their bill in March and—I am sure that statement is right—in October before they made that increase.

Q. In point of fact, at the time your salary was increased, there were points of controversy which were then being discussed between the two Boards? I do not mean to go into that. A. Oh, yes.

Q. But there were points of controversy which were being discussed between the two Boards? A. Yes.

Q. You received your election as Business Manager, didn't you, from the Board of Directors of the Church? A. Yes.

Q. And you stated that was for one year? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember saying to the Trustees at the time when your salary was increased from $7,500 to $10,000, in the fall of 1918, that you thought you had a sufficient knowledge of the law so that you could, as Business Manager on the new basis of compensation, do what legal work was necessary to be done for the Trustees? A. No, sir, I don't remember that.

Q. Do you remember saying at that time to the Trustees anything about your doing the legal work for the Trust? A. I don't recall a thing of it.

Q. You would not say that you did not— A. No.

Q. —discuss that subject? A. It is simply a blank to me; I don't remember.

The COURT. May I interrupt you to ask a question that occurs to me? You stated a moment ago that you were employed as Business Manager by the Board of Directors. Is that right?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I received notice of my election to that office from the Board of Directors, but was employed by the Board of Trustees. The two Boards worked jointly by conference, one Board going through the form of an election of the office of Business Manager, and the Board of Trustees accepting that election under the Manual and employing that individual.

THE COURT. I asked you that question because I understood you to state on your direct examination that you were the business manager employed by the Board of Trustees.

The WITNESS. That is right, sir.

The COURT. You were the employee of the Board of Trustees?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. If your Honor please, that is one of the controversies in the other suit, as to who had a right to employ the Business Manager, and the Manual provides that he shall be elected by the Directors—I think, doesn't it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. WHIPPLE. But he is an employee of the Trustees under the Deed of Trust. And so, prior to our troubles, they had always cooperated together. But I do not want to open one of the points where we have always been at odds. But he received his pay from the Trustees.

The COURT. I do not understand that that question now arises here.

Mr. WHIPPLE. No.

Mr. DANE. It is not vital.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Now let me ask this question, to clear up your examination. Was this charge for any legal services you have rendered since you have been Business Manager, or were there services rendered before?

The WITNESS. They were rendered both before and since.

The COURT. And I ask one more question. Since the date of this Deed and the appointment of the original Trustees under it, have the Trustees ever rendered any accounts, or has it been the practice to render accounts, to anybody at any time? For instance, upon the resignation of a Trustee, has there been any practice by which, under those circumstances, a retiring Trustee would render an account of his services, or, if he did not retire, render any account of his services at stated times?

Mr. DANE. There is a provision of the Trust itself which requires accounting to be made semi-annually to the Church and payments to be made semi-annually to the Treasurer of the Church, of all net profits, and, as a matter of practice, as I understand it, that provision of the Deed has been followed until this controversy started, until suit was brought by the Trustees against the Directors.

Mr. WHIPPLE. If your honor please, I cannot quite assent to that.

Mr. DANE. It has been now something over two years, as I recall it, since any accounting has been made by the Trustees to the Church or since any payments have been turned over under that provision of the Deed.

The COURT. In the case of these Trustees, Mr. Ogden was elected August 1, 1917, and Mr. Rowlands was elected at the same time—the very same date. With reference to those Trustees, is there any claim made for an accounting except during the last two years, for instance? I understood you to say that, up to the time of this controversy, this litigation arose, accounts had been submitted?

MR. DANE. Accounts had been submitted.

THE COURT. I want to ascertain to what extent in point of time you claim that there has not been and should be an accounting?

MR. DANE. We claim that since March 17—

THE COURT. 1919?

MR. DANE. 1919— I am informed that there was an account rendered April 1, 1919.

THE COURT. So that whatever claims are made at this time by the Directors for failure to account or the improper use of Trust funds, or whatever the claim may be, it is for something which has happened since the 1st of April, 1919?

MR. DANE. Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT. And that applies as well to Mr. Eustace, who was appointed in 1912?

MR. DANE. Yes, it applies to all Trustees.

THE COURT. No claim is made of any default on the part of the Trustees before April 1, 1919.

MR. DANE. This proceeding does not seek to reach back of the last accounting, which was April 1, 1919. I stated—

THE COURT. There is nothing in these pleadings to show whether it reaches back of two years or twenty years.

MR. DANE. As a matter of fact that is the limitation.

THE COURT. Of course it could not reach back of the time when these men, whose Trust has recently terminated, were appointed?

Mr. DANE. I stated, I think, that there had been semi-annual accountings made for the entire period up to April, 1919. I am not sure whether they had been made each six months, but, as a general practice, the accounting has been made each six months and the net profits have been turned over each six months.

The COURT. And I assume that the reason why, or a reason why, no accounting has been made since then is because this litigation has been in progress?

Mr. DANE. That claim has been made by the Trustees.

Mr. WHIPPLE. No, your Honor, we have never made that claim.

Mr. DANE. As I understand it.

Mr. WHIPPLE. No, we have never made that claim. If your Honor please, —

The COURT. For some reason, whether it is litigation or anything else,—for some reason no accounting has been made since April, 1919, and you claim it ought to have been done?

Mr. DANE. That is our claim.

The COURT. I think it is somewhat obvious what the reason was.

Mr. WHIPPLE. To correct a misapprehension, if your Honor pleases, the Trust Deed does not provide for an accounting to the Directors, and never has, and no accounting as such has ever been made. Isn't that so, Mr. Watts?

THE WITNESS. That is true.

Mr. WHIPPLE. May I read what the Trust Deed says on the subject? (Reading):

"4. Said trustees shall keep accurate books of account of all the business done by them, and shall deposit in a responsible and reliable bank or Trust Company all bonds, mortgages, deeds and other documents or writings obligatory of every kind and nature for safe keeping; also all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business, until the same shall be paid over to the Church Treasurer, as herein provided. No papers or monies shall be taken from said Bank or Trust Company excepting by and in the presence of a majority of said Trustees——"—— not the Directors.

"Once in every six months the trustees shall account for and pay over to the treasurer of 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.,' the entire net profits of said business. The 'net profits' shall be understood to mean the balance remaining at the end of each six months after paying the usual and legitimate expenses incurred in conducting the business. No authority is intended to be conferred upon the trustees to expend the money of the Trust for property not necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business, or to invest the same for purpose of speculation, or to incur liabilities beyond their ability to liquidate promptly from the current income of the business. Said treasurer shall hold the money so paid over to him subject to the order of 'The First Members' of said Church, who are authorized to order its disposition only in accordance with the rules and by-laws contained in the Manual of said Church.

5. The business manager shall present to the Trustees, at the end of each month, a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the month."

Now, I understand that, instead of any accounting being made, the only thing that has been done is that every six months they have computed the net profits, and the Trustees have sent a check for those net profits to the Treasurer of The Mother Church. Isn't that right?

THE WITNESS. We have also sent a statement to the Treasurer and the Board of Directors.

MR. DANE. That is they wrote—

THE WITNESS. As one.

MR. WHIPPLE. Was there any accounting?

THE WITNESS. Only in the sense that it was a statement showing the basis of the profits.

MR. WHIPPLE. Showing what your net profits were?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. WHIPPLE. Since that time, as I understand it, there have been no statements sent and no checks because there have been no net profits.

MR. DANE. I object to that at this time.

MR. WHIPPLE. His Honor asked the question, and you made the statement that the reason they had not was on account of pendency of the litigation. What we say is because there were no net profits.

THE COURT. I do not care about that question or the answer. I wanted to find out what the practice was; and, I take it, that what you refer to as an accounting was the payment over by the Trustees under the Deed of the net profits every six months. That is what is provided for in the Deed—the provisions which have been read by Mr. Whipple. You do not have in mind any other provisions, do you, of the Trust Deed which require accounting?

MR. DANE. No. But that requires an accounting.

THE COURT. Well, it requires—

MR. DANE. "To account for and pay over" are the words.

THE COURT. Yes; but I was using the word "accounting" in a somewhat different sense: furnishing a statement of the account showing disbursements and the payments and receipts. Well, I do not understand that there is any specific provision in the Deed which requires that kind of accounting but, as a matter of fact, you say, and this witness has testified, that when these sums were paid over every six months there was a detailed statement made?

MR. DANE. Yes, sir.

THE COURT. I think I understand.

MR. DANE. And it went to the Board of Directors. The words of the Trust are:

"Once in every six months the trustees shall account for and pay over to the treasurer of 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.,' the entire net profits of said business."

MR. WHIPPLE. I suppose, if there were not any, they could not account for any.

MR. DANE. Pardon me. Then it prescribes how the net profits shall be computed.

THE COURT. I understand that. In fact, I was familiar with this language of the Deed which has been read; and my query was whether there was anything else besides that which related to an accounting.

Q. Now, Mr. Watts, prior to April of 1919, the statement that was furnished upon the payment of the net profits to the Treasurer in a general way showed what? A. Showed a balance sheet similar to this statement that has been filed here today by the auditors—I mean that I have referred to made by the auditors.

Q. How was that kind of report, as a matter of practice, furnished? A. I believe I don't know. I thought it was furnished to the Treasurer, but the whole thing was sent over, I think, to the Directors; but whether it was or not I don't know, Mr. Dane.

Q. That is your best recollection of the practice? A. That is my best recollection.

Q. That it was sent over to the Directors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Each six months? A. Yes.

Q. That practice continued regularly up to April of 1919? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There has been no such report since that date, to your knowledge? A. There was a report sent since showing the indebtedness of the Church by virtue of the overcharge, but there has not been anything since that.

Q. Can you tell when that was sent, so that I may get the last date when any report of the condition of the Trust was made to the Church?

Mr. WHIPPLE. Haven't you that here, Mr. Dane?

Mr. DANE. I think not.

Mr. WHIPPLE. It was sent to your clients.

Q. You just give me the date, Mr. Watts. A. December 1, 1919, the report of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie was furnished.

Q. To whom was that report furnished? A. To the Board of Directors.

Q. And since that date has there been any report on the condition of the Trust submitted to the Directors or to the Treasurer, so far as you know? A. None by the authority of the Board of Trustees.

Q. Then so far as you know no report has ben submitted showing the condition of the Trust? A. No definite report by the Board of Trustees, but they have known something of the condition.

Q. I am not asking what they may have known of it; that is another matter. So far as you or your Trustees are concerned, whether you have submitted any report since that date? A. None at all.

Q. What is the last payment of any net income made by the trustees to the Church? A. May I inquire? That report you referred to—October, was it? No, August, 1919.

Q. And that was for what period? A. For, as I remember it, it was fifteen months previous.

Q. Was it for fifteen months immediately preceding August of 1918? A. That is my recollection of it.

Q. 1918 did you say, or 1919? A. 1918.

Q. Since then no money has been paid over from the Trust to the Church? A. No, sir.

Q. Now we come back to the question, Mr. Watts, that I asked you a few moments ago about your talk with the Trustees. Do you recall some time in February, 1918, having a talk with the Trustees in which you said in substance that as business manager of the Publishing Society and having a thorough knowledge of the law, you thought you could better handle the Publishing Society legal affairs individually rather than by cooperating with Mr. Norwood's office? A. Yes.

Q. You remember that? A. Yes.

Q. That occurred in February, 1918? A. I don't remember the date.

Q. And were you at that time doing some legal business for the Publishing Society as business manager? A. Yes.

Q. And you continued after that date as business manager to do whatever you thought ought to be done in the way of legal services to the Trust? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever render any bill to the Trustees or give them any memorandum of your services in which you asked for payment for legal services? A. Never.

Q. You rendered some legal services during the litigation between the Trustees and the Directors, I mean in connection with the suit of Eustace v. Dickey which was filed in March, 1919? A. I have rendered a considerable legal service to the Board of Trustees, but none as attorney for the Board of Trustees in the Eustace case.

Q. You have rendered legal services in connection with that case? A. I cannot separate myself from what I knew of the law and whatever went in from that angle was legal service but I never treated it as such at all.

Q. Do you regard yourself as having performed legal services for the Trust in connection with that case? A. No, sir.

Q. What period of time does the $2500 that was paid you for legal services cover? A. I don't know, Mr. Dane; the Trustees themselves fixed that.

Q. Can you tell us even in a general way what the services were that you rendered for which you accepted the $2500. A. I accepted the compensation largely upon what I had done in connection with the taxes that were being paid by the Publishing Society previous to my taking up the question. We were then paying a considerable amount of taxes on personal property. The question of the income tax, both for the Commonwealth and for the United States government, came up. I urged upon the Trustees that I thought legally the Publication Society as a religious organization, without individual stockholders and no profits inuring to the benefit of individuals, that the question ought to be taken up and investigated pretty thoroughly. After presenting it at length to the Board of Trustees and with their authority, I

went before the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors said it might be investigated and suggested that I see Mr. Denis of the Old Colony Trust Co. I worked on it for a considerable period of time, finally succeeding in eliminating all taxes for the Publishing House, which, if we were paying taxes on our income today, would run into many thousands of dollars.

Q. Anything else except the question of taxation that you did in the way of legal services? A. There were a number of things, estates, money was left to us, left to the Publishing House, and the will and the papers in connection with it had to be investigated and handled.

Q. Can you recall any one of those specifically? A. As to the Thomas Nahum estate, I remember the estate I think it was Chute of Minneapolis.

Q. This was previous to your becoming business manager? A. Yes, sir. The question of taxes was both immediately preceding and immediately following my appointment as business manager.

Q. Since you became business manager can you recall anything in the way of legal services that you rendered except what you may have done in connection with the taxes? A. We have had two or three instances of moneys being left to the Publishing House that I have had occasion to look into.

Q. Do you recall any of those? A. I do not recall them just at this moment.

Q. Since you began receiving $10,000 a year as business manager, is there anything in the way of legal services that you have rendered? A. Yes.

Q. What? A. I have had to look after this question of taxes; looked after it with Mr. Norwood.

Q. Aside from the question of taxes, is there anything in the way of legal services since you began drawing $10,000 a year? A. Yes; I pretty nearly lived on the train between here and Washington and New York during the war when legal questions would come up in connection with the Federal commission in Washington seeing about securing staple supplies, oil and paper, etc., making orders and rules in connection with the books that involved both legal business and business management. You couldn't separate it hardly, one from the other.

Q. When was that work performed? A. That was during the war, I should say 1918-1919.

Q. So this payment of $2500 which was made to you on November 25, 1921—was that the only amount you have received as compensation for legal services from the Trust? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you receive a payment of $1301.56 for legal services? A. For legal services?

Q. Yes. A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Have you an account here that will show what has been paid since April, 1919, as legal expenses to the trust? A. No. I shall be glad to get it for you.

Q. Will you furnish that account, or bring it in so that we may have it? A. Yes.

MR. WITHINGTON: What is the date?

MR. DANE: Since April 1, 1918.

MR. WHIPPLE: Have you the date of it?

MR. DANE: I haven't the specific date of any other payment.

MR. WHIPPLE: Have you the date of that particular payment?

THE COURT: What was the date of the $2500 payment? A. Just a few days after November 30, after the court's decision.

THE COURT: Last November?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. That payment of $2500 was made to you on the day after the full court decided the case of Eustace v. Dickey, wasn't it? The first business day after that? A. No, I don't think it was. It may have been.

Q. It was immediately following the decision? A. It was immediately following the consultation in Mr. Whipple's office when it was suggested that we would all resign.

Q. Do you remember the date you received that payment was November 25, 1921? A. No, sir.

Q. That Thanksgiving was November 24, and that the decision in Eustace v. Dickey came down in the afternoon of November 23? A. I don't think it was paid that day.

Q. You don't think it was paid November 25. A. I don't think so, sir.

Have you got a voucher or an entry that would show when it was paid? A. I would be glad to get it for you.

Q. Have you got it here? A. No.

Q. Haven't you got here any voucher or receipt to substantiate the items on this account, Mr. Watts? A. On my account?

Q. On the account that has been put in here, Exhibit 1. A. That report that was offered as Exhibit 1?

Q. Have you any vouchers or receipts to substantiate the items on that account? A. Not with me. We didn't know we were going into this thing this morning, Mr. Dane, when we came.

Q. You have known for some time, haven't you, Mr. Watts, that that payment of $2500 was questioned by the Directors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Known at least since December 14th? A. I have known since they wrote their letter.

MR. WHIPPLE: You didn't think he would carry around that voucher in his pocket to let people see it, did you?

MR. DANE: I think he ought to have the voucher in court.

MR. WHIPPLE: The court room wouldn't be large enough with this crowd in it to bring all the vouchers. We will bring them as fast as we can if you will tell us what you want.

Q. Mr. Watts, when were the payments made to the employees and to you as business manager and to the editors—the three months' additional salaries? A. During several days following November 26th.

Q. Now these payments were made immediately following the handing down of the decision in Eustace v. Dickey? A. No, they were made immediately following the tendering of the resignations by these employees from time to time.

Q. You mean to say all the employees who were paid extra compensation tendered their resignations? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In writing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have them or had them? A. They are at the office and I can bring them in.

Q. Did they tender their resignations to you or to the Trustees before these payments of money were paid to them? A. Yes, they had spoken of it.

Q. I didn't ask you whether they had spoken of it. Had they tendered their resignations before the payment of the three months' salary in advance were made to them? A. Yes.

Q. So that you had in hand the resignation of all of these employees before the payment of the three months' salary was made to them? Did you? A. Yes, but they had agreed to stay and hold the organization together until their successors came in and took office.

Q. Had they agreed to stay and hold the organization together before the payments of money were made? A. Yes, they had.

Q. They had? in every instance had they agreed to stay and hold the organization together regardless of any offer of money to them? A. Yes, they didn't all of them know definitely what we were going to do; but I said something would be done to take care of the situation.

Q. So that you knew before these payments of three months' salary were made to the employees, that they were ready to stand by there to hold the organization together regardless of any payment of money made to them. A. With the understanding that I had explained to them what the situation was before them.

Q. But you knew they would stay there regardless of your payment of money? A. I did not know that at all.

Q. Did you not say that you knew before these payments of money were made, that they would stay and hold the organization together? A. Yes, but it was based on my statement to them that we would treat them exactly right, and the trustees would see that they were treated fairly.

Q. And that is all there was said? A. In substance.

MR. WHIPPLE. They made the trade before they were paid the money.

Q. You have now stated all that was said to these employees? A. As far as I recall it, yes.

Q. Have you the canceled checks by which these payments of three months' salary were made? A. No, sir; I have them at the office.

Q. You mean you have not them at all or you have not them here? A. I haven't them here.

Q. Were some payments of three months' salary made to some who returned the checks? A. No, sir.

Q. That is to say, that every employee to whom you sent a check for three months' salary accepted that check and retained it and cashed it? A. I will ask your leave to explain just how that was done.

Q. Just a moment. Can't you answer that question? A. Not yes or no without the explanation.

Q. You cannot tell me whether every one of the employees accepted the money that was sent to them? A. To whom it was offered, they accepted.

Mr. WHIPPLE. You suggested the checks were sent to them. Perhaps they were handed to them. That is the difficulty with answering your question yes or no.

Q. Did Mr. Ralph E. Parker accept three months' salary? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it tendered to him? A. No, sir.

Q. It was not tendered to him? A. No, sir. I spoke to him of it. He knew the whole condition, but he said he would rather make any arrangement that he would make, with the incoming Board, and if he was to be discharged, as he felt absolutely confident he was to be discharged, with the clean sweep that was coming, it would be because they were putting him out and not because he was indicating any willingness to go.

Q. You told Mr. Parker in substance that he might have three months' salary? A. Yes.

Q. And he said he declined to accept? Regardless of the reasons, he did not take it? A. No; he did not take it.

Q. Is that also true in regard to Heloise Arnold? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in regard to Miss Urquhart? A. Yes.

Q. And Beatrice Beasley? A. It is not true of those four or five other names. May I read you these names? Miss Beasley, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Willett, Miss Cole, Miss Nixon, Miss Maxwell and Miss Davey all received overtime. They had been paid overtime, and, therefore, when the accounting department called my attention to that fact, they did not even know anything about it. Nothing was ever said to them.

Q. Were checks drawn for those employees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they delivered to them? A. No, sir, never mentioned to them.

Q. They were cancelled after they were drawn? A. Yes.

Q. Did anyone of these employees threaten to leave the employ of the Society? A. Not as a threat, Mr. Dane. They all wanted to go.

Q. Did they say they would go unless they were paid three months' salary? A. No.

Q. Did they lay down to you any conditions under which they would stay or would not stay? A. No, not as laying down conditions.

Q. Coming from them. A. No, not in that sense of laying down conditions. It was simply a mutual arrangement that we all agreed we would stay and see the thing through to our successor's hands.

Q. How many employees did you have at the time these three months salaries were paid? A. About 400.

Q. And to how many did you pay the three months salary? A. I think 23.

Q. 23 out of 400? A. Yes, sir. Our reason for that was because—

Q. Never mind your reason.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Won't you let him state it? I will ask him.

Mr. DANE. He has stated it once under your direct examination.

Mr. WHIPPLE. What was his reason?

MR. DANE. Unless the Court instructs, I prefer not to be interrupted.

Q. When was the Dudley & Hodge Bindery acquired? A. I think it was April, 1920.

Q. Under the terms of the contract with the Trustees and the Society—A. [Interrupting] It was the 5th day of May, 1920, that it was finally closed by contract.

Q. Under the terms of the contract which the Trustees of the Publishing Society had with the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will, the Trustees of the Publishing Society bound her works for the Trustees under the will, did they not? A. Yes.

Q. And they kept an account with the Trustees under the will, didn't they? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they charged the Trustees under the will for binding the works for them? A. Yes.

Q. Is that true? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sometime following the acquisition of the Dudley & Hodge Bindery do you know that the cost of binding these works was increased by the Trustees of the Publishing Society? A. Very considerably.

Q. When was that increase in cost made? A. From time to time, several increases.

Q. How much did it amount to in the aggregate? A. I do not know, because there were a great number of works and different costs and increase on each one of them.

Q. What percentage of increase was made in the cost of binding these books and charged to the Trustees under the will. A. I do not know the exact percentage. The Trustees under the will have the reports of every increase.

Q. Have you the accounts here showing the Trustees' accounts with the Trustees under the will? A. No, but I can get it for you.

Q. The profits that your books show were made by the Dudley & Hodge Bindery were profits which the Trustees credited to the Dudley & Hodge Bindery as the result of selling their books to the Trustees under the will? Is that true? A. No, not exactly. The profits on the cost of producing and binding those books were maintained by the Dudley & Hodge plant on exactly the same basis that had always been made for some 30 years. They were fixed and apportioned and arranged by Mr. Hodge before his retirement from the business. We followed exactly his system of arriving at these production costs, because of the fact that we very largely increased the production, from some 400 or 500 books a day to 900 or 1000 books a day, and that department showed a considerable increase on the same character of fixed charges as had been heretofore maintained.

Q. The increase in the cost to the Trustees under the Will made by you for binding the books, would reflect itself in the net profits made by the bindery? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the net income of the Trustees under the will would be diminished by that increase? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that, as a matter of fact, is what happened? A. Exactly. I do not mean that is what happened. Ultimately the Trustees under the Will paid the cost of all that binding, but the saving resulted from getting a more efficient and larger production out of the works on the same basis of charges as theretofore existed.

Q. The Trustees under the Will had to pay the Trustees of the Publishing Society for binding the books, did they not? A. Yes.

Q. And the increase in that cost to the Trustees under the Will was reflected in the net profits made by the bindery? A. But the increase was made because of the increase in cost of production. The Union labor increased, and the only increase we made to the Trustees under the Will was the actual labor cost that we had to pay to produce the books. We never increased the cost to them just because we wanted the increase. Every dollar of increase was based on the increased scale made by the Union.

Q. Whatever increase was made came out of the income of the Trustees under the Will? A. Certainly.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Not if they got more for the books.

Q. There was no increase in price for the books, was there, Mr. Watts? A. Never.

Q. Have you any figures here, Mr. Watts, which would show whether or not the Trust made or lost money, and how much it made or lost, for the year 1920? A. Yes [producing paper]. It is difficult for me, Mr. Dane, to give you the figures for the period of one year, if you mean from January to January, because our six months' statements run from March 30 to September 30, and from September 30 to March 30, so if you could confine your questions to a period ending either September 30 or March 31st, I could give you definite figures.

Q. What was the result for the period ending September 30, 1920? A. September 30, 1920, we had a net income of $21,404.05.

Q. That was net profits? A. Yes, sir.

The COURT. How much do you say it was?

Mr. WHIPPLE. His Honor asked you a question.

The WITNESS. $21,404.05.

The COURT. That was for the six months previous to September 30, 1920?

Mr. WHIPPLE. His Honor asked you another question.

The COURT. That was for the period of six months prior to September 30, 1920?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result for the next succeeding six months period of operation? A. From October 1, 1919—

Q. No; the next following six months, the six months following September 30, 1920. A. $24,565.28.

Q. Was that net profits? A. Yes.

Q. As of what date? A. To March 31st.

Q. 1921? A. 1920.

CROSBY, J. That is not what you were asked. You got the period of six months the year before he asked you about. He wants the period beginning October 1, 1920, and ending March 31, 1921.

Q. Correct. A. Well, that would be 1921, wouldn't it? There was a net loss of $50,993.65. That was up to Mrach 31, 1921, a half year.

Q. What was the result of the operation of the trust for the succeeding six months, that is, the six months ending September 30, 1921?

THE WITNESS. Haven't you got one of those things down there somewhere in an exhibit?

MR. WHIPPLE. Would it be in Exhibit 1?

THE WITNESS. I think it was Exhibit 1.

MR. DANE. Do you want this report?

THE WITNESS. Yes, may I? (Taking the report). A. There was a net loss as of September 30, 1921, of $67,311.39.

MR. WHIPPLE. Did that include Hodge?

THE WITNESS. No, sir.

Q. It is true, isn't it, Mr. Watts, that the trust suffered a net loss for the month of October, 1921, of $26,920.79? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is true— A. No, it cannot be. That is right.

Q. That is correct, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And it is also true that the trust suffered a net loss for the month of November, 1921, of $36,187.10? A. Yes. There is, however, included in that $36,000 this $20,000 or $25,000 of payments to different employees for their three months' salaries.

Q. That is, in the $36,187.10 there is included $23,391.93 that was paid out as three months' salaries to these employees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so the result is for the months of October and November, 1921, a net loss of $63,107.89? A. Yes. That is, on the operation under the original trust. That does not take in Dudley and Hodge.

Q. That is under the operation of the original trust? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, but not under the operation of the trust.

Q. Now, Mr. Watts, who owns the building that the Publishing Society occupies? A. I think the Board of Directors is the equitable owner of it, but I think the deeds are in all sorts of names.

Q. Do the Trustees own the building? A. No, sir.

Q. It belongs to the Church, doesn't it? A. I don't know, Mr. Dane. I have tried to get the Directors to have those deeds straightened out. Some of them are in Mr. Abbott's name, I think.

Q. You don't know whether that Publishing Society building belongs to the Church or not? A. I think it does.

Q. That is your opinion as a lawyer, isn't it? A. Why, certainly.

Q. You don't pay any rent, of course, for occupying those buildings? A. No, sir.

Q. And never have paid any rent? A. We pay rent for the buildings across the street.

Q. I am speaking now of the building that the Church occupies, that the Church owns. A. Not for the principal building.

Q. Have you any opinion in regard to the value of that property,—those buildings? A. No, I haven't.

Mr. DANE. Have you the vouchers for the accountants' services, Mr. Whipple? (Papers produced.)

Q. Will you tell us, so that we may have it in the record for convenient form, what period of time, that is, between what dates the services were rendered by the accountants for which the Trustees paid $41,103.57? A. February, 1920, to June, 1921.

Q. Now will you tell us how much of the total amount paid those accountants was paid them for traveling or for hotel expenses? A. I would have to add that up.

Q. Well, I won't stop to have you do that, but I will ask you if you will be willing to do that, Mr. Watts, and give us the figures. A. I will be glad to.

Q. How much of the total, forty-one thousand and odd dollars, was paid for traveling and hotel expenses?

Mr. WHIPPLE. You had better ask one of the accountants to compute that,—not now, but for the morning.

Q. You employed these accountants in Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And tre there any of them now at work and in the employ of the Trustees? A. No, sir.

Q. Are there any of them in the city? A. No, sir.

Q. Wha were employed during this audit? A. No, sir.

Q. They have gone back to Chicago? A. Yes, sir. I don't know where they have gone to, but they have left our place.

Q. Now, Mr. Watts, in paying the three months' salaries to employees were the Directors consulted? A. Not that I know of, Mr. Dane.

Q. Their consent was not asked? A. No.

Q. In any other payments that were made by the Trustees that are the subject of this controversy, or raised by the answer in this case, were the Directors consulted in regard thereto? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Hall had any difficulty in regard to seeing all the vouchers that he desired to see? A. No, I think he had no difficulty.

Q. Were all the vouchers that Mr. Hall desired to see available for him? A. Every vaucher in that building was open to him. I asked him if there was anything more we could do to help him or to facilitate his work. I asked him that because we had had to delay him a day because of the illness of a man in the house in connection with his investigating the insurance policies, and when we turned over the insurance policy box to him I asked him if there was anything else that was holding him up or delaying him, and he said no, that we had been very nice to him.

Q. Have you figures here that show the cost of opening up the San Francisco depot? A. No, sir. I can have them for you.

Q. Is there anything here that shows the rental paid for the quarters in San Francisco? A. I think I can tell you that it is $900 a month.

Q. $900 a month? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the location in that city? A. No, I do not. It is one of the best locations in San Francisco.

Q. Do you know the salaries paid each month there in connection with the maintenance of that depot? A. No, not offhand.

Q. Have you got that information, so that you could furnish it to us? A. I shall be glad to get it for you. I think maybe I can give you the figures right here, if you desire them. No, I cannot give you the salaries.

Q. Can you give me the overhead expense of maintaining the San Francisco branch? I mean by that the salaries, the rent, the light and heat. A. I will furnish all that to you, Mr. Dane. I haven't it with me.

Q. I call your attention to the schedule in Exhibit 1 headed Periodicals and Publications, Income and Expense Account, and ask you whether from that you can tell us the entire amount of the overhead expense in maintaining the San Francisco branch. A. No, I don't believe I could from this. I think this is only for two months.

Q. You have not anything here from which you can tell the overhead of the San Francisco branch? A. No. Would you like that for a year?

Q. You haven't anything here? A. No, sir.

Q. You haven't anything here from which you can tell the cost of establishing that branch? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you anything here from which you can tell the income derived from that branch? A. I simply made up a statement of the business that the San Francisco office did. I made this up some time ago for my own information, and that gives you the monthly business that that office has done, if you want it.

Q. During what period? A. From its commencement t September 30, 1920.

Q. Will you undertake to furnish us with the overhead in connection with that branch and the cost of maintaining it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In connection with the profits derived from it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have it so we can have it at the next hearing? A. Yes sir.

MR. WHIPPLE. I suggest, your Honor, that that is one of the items we never knew about until we read the answer this morning after we came to court. It is only fair to Mr. Watts to state that.

THE COURT. Well, anything which the parties did not have knowledge of until today, they should have reasonable opportunity to produce.

MR. WHIPPLE. We will have it all in the morning. I wanted to explain to your Honor why we did not have it here this afternoon. Another explanation is that I did not read the record of yesterday until about 6 o'clock last night, and I detected for the first time that we had the privilege of this hearing this morning, and I did not get word to Mr. Watts until this morning, and then I told him to bring everything that he could.

Q. Mr. Watts, in connection with the information which you have said you would furnish in regard to the San Francisco branch, will you cover the period from April, 1919? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say in direct examination that the Trustees had had in mind for some time the establishment of a San Francisco branch? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that the establishment of that was in no way due to anything in connection with the litigation. A. Yes. We had had it in mind for a long time, but the boycott in California and San Francisco, particularly, was the exciting cause for doing it then.

Q. But you would have established it in any event. A. Ultimately I thin kthe Publishing Society will have offices in all those places.

Q. In the carrying out of your conception of what good business judgment required, you would have established the San Francisco branch? A. Ultimately, yes, sir.

Q. Before we get too far away from it, Mr. Watts, I wish you would tell us what the Publishing Society made as net profits in 1918, or for the period ending September 30, 1918.

MR. WHIPPLE. On which one of the issues is that material? I am asking for information, and I ask because, if you want to open up that issue, which you have foreclosed by not putting it in your answer as to why this business fell off, we are ready to meet it, but we do not want to have the thing appear on your part on some statement or some question and then not be able to meet it. We have challenged you to a hearing on it, and you have left it out of your answer. It might take some little time, but if there is any patricular item that is now in controversy on which that question is material, I think, if your Honor please, counsel ought to state it. That is prior to the date when you say an accounting was had?

MR. DANE. Yes, that is prior to the date.

MR. WHIPPLE. Yes. How does it bear on any issue?

MR. DANE. I assume that we can inquire as to any matter that relates to the account which you have presented here.

Mr. WHIPPLE. How does this relate to this account?

Mr. DANE. This account, Exhibit 1; and I assume that it will be open to us to show that, immediately preceding March, 1919, this Trust had made large profits and turned them over to the Treasurer of the Church, but since that time they have gradually lost in the results of their operations so that it had dwindled down to losing $63,000 in October and November.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We are ready to go into that if we can offer our explanation of it and the reasons for it, which we propose to connect right up with your clients as putting out the propaganda which caused it.

The COURT. Well, I think that it is quite obvious why there was a falling off of profits of this business. I think it was due to the controversy and the litigation. There is not any evidence of that, but that is a thing which would naturally follow from a controversy which affected a great business here, and where the result of the litigation was felt, probably, to a very large extent in the different branches of the business which it carried on, in the publication of its newspapers and otherwise. Somebody has said that the profits of this business at one time were in the neighborhood of $400,000 in a single year.

Mr. DANE. Five hundred thousand.

The COURT. Well, I understood it to be four, or four or five. It appears that, during the last year, ending September 30, 1921, there was a loss, or during that six months, of $67,000. But how does that affect the question as to whether the Trustees are chargeable with something which they have not already charged themselves? That, of course, is a question we are trying here. Do these Trustees owe this Trust any money? If so, how much?

Mr. DANE. We think that it might affect it in this way, that it will be one way of testing the proposition of whether they have had net profits on hand which they should have turned over; whether they ought to have made net profits which they should have turned over to the beneficiary, and also testing their business capacity to manage the Trust. I think it has a bearing. It may not have much weight.

The COURT. How is that, Mr. Dane? Suppose they did not exercise the best business judgment they should have exercised? Suppose they carried on this Trust and were not as alert and as shrewd and as far seeing as they should have been, and, by reason of bad judgment, they made a loss? In the absence of bad faith, are they chargeable as Trustees?

Mr. DANE. No, I think that your Honor has stated that as I understand it. They are not to be convicted for poor judgment in the administration of the Trust; but if they had net profits—

The COURT. Of course, if you can show any specific acts on their part which have a bearing on this question, those may be admitted. But the mere fact that they made a large sum in 1918—if that is a fact—and that they lost since this litigation began at the beginning of 1919, that in itself does not seem to me to prove anything. I mean, it has no bearing on the issue here as to whether they should be chargeable with something which they have not accounted for.

Mr. DANE. I will not press that inquiry, in view of your Honor's intimation that it may not be helpful.

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Watts, whom the Trustees employed as accountants immediately before your employed Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company? A. Harvey Chase & Company.

Q. And they are accountants located in Boston? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any other firm of accountants located here in Boston? A. The American Audit Company.

Q. The American Audit Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any other firm of accountants located here? A. I do not personally know any of them.

Q. Did you ever investigate to find out whether there were firms of accountants here in Boston? A. We looked up the list at the time we selected Barrow, Wade & Guthrie.

Q. Can you tell now how many you found, how many accountants, certified public accountants you found and located in Boston? A. There were only three or four firms that we had under consideration.

Q. No, but can you tell how many you found when you looked at the list? A. No.

Q. There was a large number? A. There are quite a number of firms in Boston, although I do not think there are many of them that maintain a regular organization here; even the American Audit Company simply has a resident manager and employs a few people at a time depending on the business they have got.

Q. They are available to do work of this character? A. Yes.

Q. And there are other concerns that are available to do work of this character in Boston? A. Yes.

Q. And there were at that time? A. Yes. I assume so.

Q. How long had your accounts been audited by Harvey Chase & Co.? A. About 10 years, previously since 1908.

Q. You had been during that period paying over to the Church regularly every six months the net profits of the business? A. Yes, sir. Of course I didn't pay any of this over, the Publishing House did, you understand that.

Q. We all understand that. Did you immediately before employing Barrow, Wade & Guthrie Company receive some criticism of the way you were keeping your accounts from Harvey Chase & Co.? A. Yes. That followed my criticism of Harvey Chase & Co.

Q. As a matter of fact, without giving the details that I wouldn't understand, perhaps you would—you began sometime to increase the depreciation account, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. And your accountants, Harvey Chase & Co., criticized your system in that respect? A. Yes.

Q. And they made a report to you in which they characterized that method of keeping your accounts as preposterous? A. Yes.

MR. WHIPPLE: Pardon me. This was all prior to 1919. If this doesn't go very far I don't care to object to it.

MR. DANE: It isn't going any further.

MR. WHIPPLE: All right.

Q. Soon after receiving that report from Harvey Chase & Co. you employed Barrow, Wade & Guthrie from Chicago? A. Yes.

Q. You had them come on here and start in and change the system of accounting under which you had during the previous ten years kept your accounts and paid over the profits to the Church? A. We employed them first to go over Harvey Chase & Company's records for the past ten years. They found according to the report which I stated this morning we furnished to the Directors, that we had overpaid the Directors and were not keeping available quick assets to take care of our unearned subscriptions, and they criticized us on that basis. Following that report I asked them to install this n system.

When did you ask them, what year? Was that February, 1920? A. I assume so.

Q. That was during the litigation between the Trustees and the Directors? A. I imagine so. The litigation started in March, 1919. We first employed them in September, 1919. I beg your pardon, in November, 1919; that was when we first talked with them.

Q. November, 1919? A. Yes.

Q. What were they employed for then? To go through and see what was the matter with our bookkeeping system, as we didn't have money to pay the net profits over to the Church with.

Q. How long were they then engaged on your books? A. Not very long.

Q. Did you pay them? A. Yes.

Q. Where is the voucher? A. It is a part of this very first voucher, I should imagine.

The COURT: May I ask a question right here?

Q. Didn't you bring your vouchers showing payments to Barr Wade

Mr. WHIPPLE: Will you give your & Guthrie? A. I supposed we did. attention to his Honor, he wants to ask a question.

The WITNESS: I beg your Honor's pardon.

The COURT: All I wanted to know was, you said you had this new system adopted because you wanted to find out where you would get the money to pay the Treasurer when the time came that it should be paid?

The WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT. Under the new system where did you find this money? You had had it all the while somewhere, hadn't you? A. No, sir; we had overpaid it to the Church. In other words we had paid them money that ought to have been kept by us as working capital in order to carry on the business.

THE COURT. In other words you say that you had paid them a sum which was in excess of the net profits to which they were entitled, and which they were entitled to receive under the deed of trust? A. Yes, sir.

THE COURT. I assume that under your new system you rectified that. A. Yes.

MR. WHIPPLE. That is as the business increased you had to have a larger working capital. A. Yes.

MR. WHIPPLE: And you had been borrowing money to pay the profits?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. DANE. We don't think you ought to interject these remarks.

MR. WHIPPLE: I thought the best time to make them clear was when you were thinking about it. If you are a stickler for the order of proceeding rather than the substance, I am perfectly willing to subside.

Q. You haven't found any voucher for that payment of the accountants? A. Their bill of February 14, 1920, this voucher says this: "For services of accountants auditing your books and accounts for six months ending September 30, 1919, and investigating various accounting questions presented, compiling statements and reports thereon." I assume that is the voucher for the work that was done on this report.

Q. Now how much did you pay them at that time? A. $943.58 and $3760.36.

Q. Now is that included in the $41,000 odd dollars that you carried in the account? A. Yes.

MR. WHIPPLE. The first two items?

Q. It is a part of it? A. Yes.

Q. You had paid over, as I understand it, each six months for we will say ten years previous to your employment of Barrow, Wade & Guthrie, the net profit as determined by your books as they were audited by Harvey Chase & Company? A. Yes. I think the American Audit Company has since expressed itself—

Q. I didn't ask you what they said. Do you happen to know, Mr. Watts, whether the system of auditing of Harvey Chase & Son was one agreed upon between the Board of Directors and the Trustees? A. Not that I know of.

Q. At the time Barrow, Wade & Guthrie informed you that you had overpaid the Church the net profits, did you have at that time any cash on hand? A. I don't remember.

Q. You have since the change in your system of bookkeeping at various periods a certain amount of cash on hand each time? A. Oh, yes.

Q. And instead of paying it over to the Church what have you done with it? Continued it in our bank account.

Q. What have you done with it? A. Done nothing with it; kept it in the bank account to operate the business with.

THE COURT. Has any payment been made by the Trustees to the Treasurer of the Church since August 1, 1918? A. No, sir.

Q. You have had a cash balance all that time since that date, haven't you? A. Yes.

Mr. WHIPPLE. You mean in the bank?

Mr. DANE. Yes.

Mr. WHIPPLE. As well as debts outstanding.

The WITNESS. Your Honor said August 1, 1918, a moment ago. My recollection is that our last accounting to the Church was as of Septem-

ber 30, 1918. Now I may be mistaken about it, but I —

The COURT. I used that date because that was what I understood you had stated on your direct examination.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I understood you to state it was 1919 first, and then change it to 1918, but it would be a pretty easy thing to determine. Don't your bookkeepers know that?

The COURT. I understood it was three years ago last August.

Mr. DANE. My understanding was the same.

The COURT. I don't know that it is worth while to take time with it just now.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We will have that date in the morning.

Q. You have paid the current liabilities, I trust, as they matured from time to time? A. Yes.

Q. So you kept the liabilities paid up right along? A. Yes.

Q. You have to do that under the terms of the trust? A. We do it because it is proper business.

Q. You had this in mind in keeping your accounts and paying over the net profits—this that I read from the Trust Deed: "The net profits shall be understood to mean the balance remaining at the end of each six months after paying the usual legitimate expenses incurred in conducting the business?" A. It goes further than that.

Q. "No authority is intended to be conferred upon the Trustees to expend money for property not necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business or invest the same for purposes of speculation or incur liabilities beyond their ability to liquidate promptly from the current income of the business?

Mr. WHIPPLE. That implies the right to invest in property that is useful?

The COURT. We better suspend at this time. I take it we will not sit Saturday, and to-morrow I have the regular list. I take it we better let the matter go over until Monday morning.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Would your Honor have any time to-morrow after the regular list? We hold ourselves in readiness to go on.

THE COURT. I perhaps would except for the reason that the Chief Justice is going to consider other matters in consultation to-morrow afternoon; if I finish the list I will have to go in there.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We understand the court has something to do in these days. I do not mean to press it on you. I merely meant to express our readiness to go on.

The COURT. I will come in Monday morning at half past nine. That will give counsel opportunity, perhaps, for a little more preparation than you had already had.

FEDERATED CHURCHES ISSUE AN APPEAL FOR STRICKEN NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Four significant measures are urged in a call to Christians of the United States by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The first is that religious elements exercise every possible influence to secure immediate active measures by the United States Government for protection of Armenian and Greek Christians under Turkish rule.

The second is that the United States aid with gifts from individuals as well as Congress to save the starving in Russia. The committee on mercy says that the need is urgent for Americans to give speedily and generously in addition to the $20,000,000 appropriated by Congress and the $10,000,000 given by the Soviet government. At least $50,000,000 is needed, according to cables from Colonel Haskell of the American Relief Administration in Russia. The council makes this appeal in response to a request from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Administration.

The third measure would grant an extension of Austria's debt of $24,000,000 for food purchased in the United States immediately after the armistice. The fourth would have the Christians and churshes enter into the fullest possible fraternal relations with the Christians of Germany, with the object of building the shattered world on a new and better foundation.

This country's obligation to Armenian and Greek Christians, the council says, is to exert every possible influence to secure immediate active measures by the government for protection of Christians under Turkish rule; to provide contributions needful for those threatened with starvation in the Near East, and to promote a national prayer service in all churches until permanent protection is secured for those Christians.

Of Austria, it is said: "One step immediately pressing for saving Austria from complete dissolution appears to be at least an extension of time for payment of her international debts. The nations of Europe, except Italy, have consented to a 20-year delay in her debt payments. Italy also consents to this delay, provided America will do the same. We therefore urge that our government unite at once with the other nations for helping Austria by such methods as shall save this suffering nation.

"If American Christians are earnest in their desire to have a Christian world order, a peace system to take the place of the old war system, they must themselves have a Christian spirit toward the peoples of every land."

UNIVERSITY TO GIVE PAGEANT

ORONO, Maine—A pageant to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the first class at the University of Maine will be a feature of the university's commencement program next June. The pageant will be historical in nature and will depict the events in the life of the university from its founding in 1868 to the present time.

FOREIGN WINE WILL NOT GAIN ENTRANCE

Pressure From Other Nations Will Not Relax Enforcement, Drys Declare—Present Rate of Import Called Too High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Any attempt by wine growers of other countries to get their products into the United States in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act will be futile, and therefore is not a cause for alarm, according to drys here. They say that they have definite assurances from Washington that Congress and the Administration will strengthen the law rather than weaken it, and that no outside power will be permitted to break it down any way, although pressure is said to have been brought to bear upon the constituted authorities by other countries desirous of exporting liquor.

Attention has been called recently to a petition drawn up by wine growers of France for presentation to the French Premier asking that the government enter into negotiations with countries where prohibition exists for the entry of French wine, and for the establishment of a fiscal policy to facilitate the importation of French wine by other countries.

Importations Illegal

This attempt occasions no concern, according to the Anti-Saloon League, at whose offices a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told that the legislation supplemental to the Volstead act, known as the Anti-Beer Bill, definitely prohibited the importation of French wines.

The section covering such an attempt reads:

"No spirituous liquor shall be imported into the United States, nor shall any permit be granted authorizing the manufacture of any spirituous liquor save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in distilleries or other bonded warehouses shall have been reduced to a quantity that, in the opinion of the commissioner, will with liquor that may thereafter be manufactured and imported, be sufficient to supply the current need thereafter for all non-beverage use."

That there has been a leak in the importation of spirituous liquors, that is, that more than was needed for medicinal or sacramental purposes has been admitted into the United States, was shown, the league says, by the report of the customs house on liquor importations. This stated that during the first seven months of last year, 30,211 cases of champagne, valued at $514,002, as well as large amounts of cordials, whisky and other liquors, got in. The new law, the league believes, will make the repetition of such a record impossible.

No nation, the drys point out, is more friendly to France than is the United States, and they add that it is the intelligent idealists in the United States who cherish that friendship, who are irrevocably committed to prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic.

Action of France

"If France wants to hold the friendship of the United States," the American Issue warns, "she must not listen to the plea of the wine growers, because if any attempt is made to overthrow prohibition here the friends of both countries will make it clearly understood that, although the United States gladly accepted France's aid in the struggle for independence, she will not subject herself to the dominion of French wine growers, but having achieved independence, will assert that independence against the world in all matters of internal policies."

The Issue adds that if the French Government should try to use economic pressure to force its liquor upon other people against their will, not only will the honor of France suffer in the eyes of the American people, but the American people will make vigorous efforts to protect the victims of such pressure.

MISSOURI RIVER AUTO FERRY TRAFFIC BIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Approximately 42,264 automobiles were carried across the Missouri River by ferries in South Dakota during the year of 1921, according to figures just compiled by the steamboat inspection service of the Department of Commerce. This gives some idea of the immensity of travel between the east-Missouri River and west-Missouri River portions of South Dakota.

The figures show the great amount of travel being done over South Dakota highways and how much more might be done if adequate bridge service were provided, it is contended, as well as the increasing necessity of binding the west with the eastern part of South Dakota.

There were 15 ferries in operation in South Dakota the past year, according to these figures. The largest business was done at Mobridge, where the cars ferried were 13,174 in number; 7860 automobiles were ferried at Pierre; Chamberlain is next, with 7450 one-way cars; Yankton is fourth, with 5000.

STANDARD TIME IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—An effort to make eastern standard time the standard time for the State of Rhode Island is expected to be made in the Senate by Senator Arthur A. Sherman, who proposes to file a bill to this end.

HAMPSTEAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the villages which London has absorbed within the last century, Hampstead most retains its individuality. Very slowly have the houses crept up the steep hill leading from the center of London to Hampstead. Very reluctantly have the artists and literary folk resigned the character of their favorite place of residence. The great heath, too, forming one of the largest of the metropolitan breathing spaces, keeps its original condition; and is, in fact, rather too overgrown with trees.

From the pond at the top of the hill one can get an extensive view of London toward the south and of the surrounding counties to the north. Southward we see the dome of St. Paul's standing out on a clear sky, flanked by Westminster Abbey and the houses of Parliament on the one hand, and Euston and Kings Cross on the other. The Crystal Palace stands out on the sky line, a glittering mass when lighted by the sun. Toward the north and west we see the garden suburb, with the spire of St. Jude rising in the middle; out on the sky line is Harrow Church, and a close observer would notice the great antennæ of the new wireless station at Harrow.

From the pond radiate various old roads. Spaniards will lead us to the old Spaniards Inn where tradition places the Spanish prisoners of the Armada times. Its quaint shuttered windows look out past a courtyard, and across the road are the remains of what must have been a toll house. Past the pond too, the archæologists tell us, ran an old Roman road from London to the west out by Hendon: This has been lost in places through the digging away of the Heath for gravel early in last century.

The pond at the top of the hill is democratic. On Saturday afternoons in summer little East-Enders wade in it up to the waist, while on less crowded afternoons the owners of toy yachts send them across its narrow but gusty width. But the gala day for the pond is Sunday. On Sunday morning the town band comes to play at a chosen spot between the pond and an inclosed piece of garden. Not far off the Salvation Army alternates singing and preaching. At the other end of the pond a large banner informs you that the "tub-thumper" in the middle of the crowd represents the Labor Party, or some similar organization. Sunday is the chosen day for toy motor boats; and the sight of even a small one seems to cause a great number of little boys of all social degrees to spring apparently from nowhere. Then all round the pond motors assemble, from the Rolls-Royce to the lowest horsepower motor cycle. These are all possibly on their way out of London and are taking a rest at the top of the hill. Toward lunch time their numbers diminish, but throughout the day there are always some to be seen. Meantime all over the heath picnic parties are spread, and it is astonishing how wet and cold it has to be before they are driven away. Summer and winter alike the heath is crowded on Sunday. When there is snow, tobogganing begins. When the ponds are frozen, out come the skaters. On a bank holiday the steady stream of people flowing up the main streets of Hampstead from the railway stations can only be compared to the current of a river, so dense is that human tide. All the morning it flows steadily up and all the evening steadily down, having hardly room to drop a pin in between the people. Step aside into one of the side streets and you are in perfect solitude. Not that the crowd is noisy. Family parties are the rule, and quiet and orderly behavior usually prevails.

The quaintest part of Hampstead is where little sets of steps lead up past the small old houses that are perched on the hill side, in an apparent insecurity. Garden doors set in high walls give an air of mystery to the gardens and the steps turn into narrow winding ways. The houses have the front door at one level and the back door at another. Many of these houses were already built when Hampstead had a reputation for its chalybeate waters, and fashionable people came from London to drink of them. The name Flask Walk is derived from the flasks in which small quantities of the water were carried away, just as Well Walk took its name from the chalybeate well itself.

A little way below Well Walk is Keats' Gore where, if we wish, we may inspect the house in which the poet once lived. On the other side of Heath Street there are several sets of steps leading up toward Windmill Hill. Some of the houses here have quite a medieval aspect. The point where Heath Street and High Street cross is dominated by a clock tower, over a structure formerly the fire station. Here is the shopping center of Hampstead; and in the days of the horse-omnibus this was the terminus where the horses rested after their long pull up the hill. Here now the tube pours out its crowds into Hampstead.

But the old-world air remains, partly owing to the curve of the crossing streets and partly owing to the character of the buildings. The shops peculiar of Hampstead are unique. High up Heath Street one old shop looking as if just falling to pieces sells only beads. Within a dimly lighted interior, low-ceiled and with a curious raised fireplace, sits the priestess of the place, surrounded by strings of beads; some costly and precious. Further down the street is a window full of hundreds of china lids of various shapes and sizes. These are the outward symbol shown by an artist in china mending. He has thousands of lids and will fit one of them for you on any object you bring him requiring one. He is a curious figure, dressed like a character in a Dickens novel, and speaking with great precision and accuracy. All the old furniture shops, and there are many, display bibelots. Usually the window is a welter of old prints, old silver, old glass, old china, all priced with the utmost caprice; so that you may be asked an outrageous price for a coarse modern delf, or a modest one for lovely delicate china. All the shop keepers ask is that you do not detain them too long from their private affairs in the back shop. In the secondhand book shop near the top of the street, however, you will find in the owner a cultured book lover who is ready to discuss literary volumes with you, or give you hints on a course of reading and become enthusiastic over a favorite author. At the pictures framers' not far away you can get suggestions on framing from an expert with a delicate appreciation of pictorial values.

The churches of Hampstead make a study by themselves, there is such a number of them, and such variety in their structures, their denominations and the positions which they occupy on the hill. Across the road from the parish church ground stand side by side a Congregational chapel, a Wesleyan chapel and a Friends' meeting-house. At the top of Heath Street, where we might naturally expect to find a church, a relic of the past is being demolished to build a hospital. The house being demolished was once the meeting place of the old Kit-Cat Club.

Though Hampstead is rich in churches and schools, few of the old inns remain. There is the White Bear, a very old hostelry, and the Wells Hotel. But what was once the Assembly Rooms has become a private house. The old gardens, too, are vanishing. As the old properties pass into the market the gardens become built over, so great is the demand for housing. One fine old garden remains at the top of the hill, with a formal rose garden, surrounded by stone balustrades.

If a stranger were to look for the town hall of Hampstead he would have to go right down the hill out of Hampstead proper altogether. The only other buildings besides those mentioned are a small public library where literary societies occasionally meet, a small theater recently started and a cinema. The antiquity shops seem to take the place of museum and picture gallery. But the population of Hampstead is a very stay-at-home one and not much given to pleasuring. The few restaurants that exist are mostly patronized by those of the literary class who have no home service.

Hampstead presents a striking contrast to its neighbor, the garden suburb, in the matter of its gardens. In Hampstead all the walls are high, built with a view to privacy, while in the garden suburb they are low, making each garden contribute to the pleasantness of the general aspect. The difference, perhaps, reflects that between the eighteenth century and the twentieth.

Many of the names of the streets have an old-world flavor, and contain a hint of history: Pilgrim's Lane, Shepherdess Walk, Hollybush Steps, Judges' Walk. Not far from Judges' Walk some of the gardens rise at a level above the street, the ground level being occupied with another street. This gives those sitting in the garden the look of being suspended in the air. Hampstead looks its best in the early morning, when all is still out on the heath and the blinds down on the silent houses.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The old Spaniards Inn where tradition places the prisoners of the Armada times

BALTIMORE SOCIETY RECEIVES BONAPARTE COLLECTION OF VALUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The Maryland Historical Society of this city has been presented by Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte with the contents of what was known as the "blue room" in the residence of the late Charles J. Bonaparte. The collection, which has been assembled in a room of the society's building henceforth to be known as the "Bonaparte Room," includes memorials of all the Bonapartes, from the Emperor to the American representatives of the family. A valuable feature of it is the personal library of Madame Bonaparte, consisting of 300 volumes.

"Madam Mère," the mother of Napoleon, is represented by a bust which is the work of Canova, and there is also a bust of the Emperor's father, by a pupil of Canova. There are various representations of the Emperor himself, viz., a bust in marble copied by Iselin from the original by Corbet; a marble bust; a framed bronze placque; a number of engraved portraits; a bust in high relief, cut in crystal and backed with silver, and several fine miniatures painted at different periods.

The collection includes several cases of miniatures of both European and American Bonapartes, and the King of Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte, is represented by his personal belongings as well as by portraits. In addition to engravings and miniatures of him there are his French mahogany wardrobe and three gilded armchairs of the period of Louis XIV.

Various portraits of Madame Bonaparte are in the room, among them a portrait painted on a panel by Massot in 1823, and reported to be her favorite portrait, as well as a pastel copy of the celebrated Gilbert Stuart heads and another oil portrait by Kinson. There is also a Sèvres covered jar bearing the Patterson crest in gold.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is represented by several portraits and a bronze bust, and Charles J. Bonaparte by a life-size oil portrait and the chair which he used while Attorney-General in the Roosevelt Cabinet. There are oil paintings of Napoleon Third and Eugénie copied from Winterhalter and a bronze statuette of the Prince Imperial by Carpeaux.

In Madame Bonaparte's library one finds French works and English classics, including Byron, Burns, Scott, and a few others. Many of the books are interlined and annotated in her own handwriting, one of the most interesting sets being that of the works of Samuel Johnson in six volumes. In the second volume, page 254, at the top of the page is written "Baltimore Female Society, 1865," and on the side margin, "true picture of American Women, 1865." The text of the chapter of "Rasselas" is very much underscored, particularly the part in which the women are described as "given to childish prattle, vanity, insincerity, etc."

The collection is regarded by the society as the largest and best Napoleana outside of French museums.

SELF-GOVERNING SCHOOLS FAVORED

Charles Zueblin Says Occupational, Citizenship and Character Training Not Attained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Self-governing schools were advocated by Charles Zueblin of Boston, editor and sociologist, in an address at the Community Forum, as the best means for teaching children to take an active interest in the affairs of the nation. Occupational, citizenship and character training, declared the three objectives of education, have not been attained under the system of schools now being followed in this country, he said.

"Our present educational system," asserted Mr. Zueblin, "was surely designed by a group of blind pedagogues, who met in a cellar on a dark night, and then foisted the result of their efforts upon a defenseless world."

Mr. Zueblin, whose address was "Education for Freedom," said it is unjust for pupils to be grouped together "to force the dull ones to keep pace with the brighter ones and keep the brighter ones waiting for the dull ones to catch up." Ideals of creation, service and harmony were characterized by him as the true goals for teaching. The stimulation of a true creative spirit in the child can be accomplished by concentrating his education on the subjects he likes.

Mr. Zueblin deplored the lethargic attitude of the average citizen who takes only a passive interest in affairs until the time of the presidential election. This could be corrected, he believed, by placing women on equal footing with men as teachers and giving them a voice in the direction of the school as a faculty governs a college. He argued: "If our women teachers are not capable of running our schools they are not capable of teaching our children."

Teachers, he said, are underpaid. He suggested a blanket increase of 100 per cent in teachers' salaries all over the country as a means of bringing the salaries of teachers up to what they should be.

TAX ON SODAS IS ILLEGALLY LEVIED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Reluctance to give up the practice of adding an odd cent to the price of soda and ice cream, and a disposition to continue the levy by explaining that the war tax has been shifted to fountain sirup, has been reported to Malcolm E. Nichols, collector of internal revenue, in the cases of several proprietors. These reports lead Mr. Nichols to explain that the tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents of any payment for soda or ice cream has been superseded by a levy of 9 cents a gallon on all finished fountain sirups used in the manufacture of sodas and soft drinks. Dealers who are continuing the levy on the retail sales, the collector adds, on the defense that they are obliged by law, are profiteering and illegally collecting money under the guise of a tax, laying themselves open to a fine, imprisonment or both.

LEGAL SUPERVISION OF BROKERS ASKED

Licensing System Would Do Away With So-Called Bucket Shops and Protect Investors, Richard D. Wyckoff Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The remedy for the existence of the so-called bucket shop is to license every person doing business as a broker in the State of New York, where the largest part of the financial business of the United States is done," says Richard D. Wyckoff of the Magazine of Wall Street.

"Additions to the New York State laws, known as the "blue sky" law, have recently been enacted, the Attorney-General has appointed a deputy for the purpose of enforcing them, and those interested in the elimination of fraudulent practices are looking in that direction for results. But what we want is a law with teeth.

"Some of these laws make certain acts felonies and other misdemeanors. Provisions for investigations, subpœnas, actions, examinations, preliminary injunctions, hearings, follow in tiresome succession. But a subpœna or an injunction has as much effect as a mosquito on the man who operates a bucket shop. A fine for a misdemeanor is the kind of license fee he would like to pay once a week, for the privilege of going on. The trouble with existing laws is due to the fact that they are cures rather than preventives. The State should have the right to round up these bucket shoppers and other Wall Street criminals, search them and keep them under surveillance.

Banks Are Supervised

"The banking business was formerly conducted in the same loose manner as the brokerage business of today. Why should the banks of the state and nation be held under such close supervision, while brokers and others are permitted to carry tremendous sums without anyone to supervise them, and no effective laws to govern them?

"Let the New York Stock Exchange take the initiative, through some of its leading members. Have these members gather around them the best and strongest of the great financial interests, and combine in placing a law on the statute books which will provide for the licensing of every individual, firm or corporation, acting as broker or dealing in or lending money on securities. Provide for a staff of auditors who have had experience with the inner workings of Wall Street, and thoroughly know of all kinds of financial houses. Have this staff examine every firm's affairs at regular intervals, call for the vital books, and if necessary trace the transactions to their origin. Provide for immediate arrest and make the felony punishable, not by a fine but by imprisonment for a substantial number of years. Make investigation swift and positive, conviction just as swift, and punishment protracted. Provide a separate court in the district and a judge selected to preside therein who has the necessary qualifications to enable him to decide such cases on their merits.

Method of Reports

"Few members of the Exchange will object to such a law on the ground that their business is confidential and their books should not be scrutinized, or for other reason. Most members would welcome it. Bank accounts are equally confidential, and are so treated by the bank examiners.

"Permit no loose-leaf or card index records, and require certain standards in bookkeeping. Eliminate numbered accounts, or have the names and addresses represented recorded in a special which only the auditors can see. License only after a sound and legitimate condition is proved to exist.

"No better evidence of the immediate need of supervision of brokerage houses by banking officials could possibly have occurred than the announcement of the failure of E. W. Wagner & Co., a large wire house represented on the exchange. No brokerage house need ever fail if it conducts a legitimate business, attends to its margin, calls promptly and properly, and accepts only such business as its working capital justifies."

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NEW SHIPBUILDING POLICY IS OUTLINED

Australian Parliament Is Suddenly Faced With the Responsibility of Continuing the Commonwealth Government Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Calling an immediate halt in the shipbuilding policy of the federal government, except in the case of vessels under construction, and placing with Parliament the responsibility for deciding the question of the continuance of the line, W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, delivered a full statement to the House of Representatives. Whatever the future holds for the rapidly growing fleet owned by Australia as a nation, Mr. Hughes was able to show that the line had been successful on a basis of pounds, shillings and pence.

War and post-war conditions brought home to Australia keenly its isolation as an island continent, and it was in these circumstances that the government pushed boldly ahead with its purchase and construction schemes. Entered upon by common consent and dictated by considerations of common prudence, Mr. Hughes reminded the House, the shipbuilding policy had been carried on in spite of great difficulties, without the advantage or experience of older countries, handicapped by the necessity for importing much of the material in the early stages, and forced to build an industry from the very foundation. Yet ships built by Australian workmen and as far as possible of Australian material have compared in workmanship and seaworthiness with those constructed in any part of the world.

Price Comparison

The D and E class steamers were used by the Prime Minister in an interesting price comparison. Australian builders have handed over, and seen in commission, six D class steamers of 5000 tons each, and four E class vessels of 6100 tons each. Two more E class steamers of the same tonnage are ready to be handed over, two others are practically complete, two are about to be launched, and one more will be ready for launching in about three months; work is commencing on one vessel at Williamstown, Victoria, and may begin on another at Adelaide. It is possible, from the statement of the Prime Minister, that one or both of these steamers will not be built, and it is certain that two other contracts, one in Queensland and the second in Adelaide, have been canceled.

Taking the steamers of both classes built in Australia, Mr. Hughes was able to state that until quite recently the cost of constructing these vessels in the Commonwealth had not been greater than in England and had been very much less than in the United States, notwithstanding the great disadvantage of having to import material which was far in excess of pre-war prices and upon which the freight was exceedingly high.

"I ask members to look at this position as it is, and in its proper perspective," said the Prime Minister, "having regard to its national importance, the effect it has had on primary producers and on the prosperity of the country, and its provision of employment for certain skilled trades which, if this country is to become great, must be fostered. It is impossible for any country to hope to become great except upon the basis of the iron and steel industry. Therefore if we are paying a little more, we have something to show for it."

Respective Costs

The cost of building ships of the D class at Williamstown has been £29 17s. 1d. a ton, and at Cockatoo Island in Sydney £33 10s. 4d.; the cost of the E class at Williamstown has been £30 a ton and at Cockatoo £33 6s. 3d.

Today ship plates which formerly cost from £25 10s. to £30 a ton have fallen in price £10 to £15 a ton. The unfairness of contrasting the cost of building vessels under the conditions created by the war and those now ruling, was emphasized by the Prime Minister. While it was true, he said, that the Commonwealth was paying £28 and £30 a ton for vessels being constructed and that it was possible to buy steamers for £10 a ton, it was not correct to say that vessels could be built for £10 a ton. There was a fundamental difference between the price at which an article might be sold and the price at which it could be produced.

Granting that, however, it was still obvious to the House that to continue building at £30 a ton when it was possible to buy the finished article at £10 was unwise policy, and the Prime Minister made this clear when he added: "Shipbuilding cannot continue in Australia under present conditions. The Commonwealth cannot continue deliberately building ships at a cost in excess of their market price, but the circumstances are such that vessels in course of construction must be gone on with. I am not in favor of placing any more orders. If the Commonwealth line from time to time requires ships built, preference ought to be given to Australian yards if the price is not more than for foreign vessels plus the duty. Every encouragement should be offered to private firms to come and build ships. The ministry has used every effort in this direction but so far it has not succeeded."

With this definite statement of policy before them, members of the federal Parliament were free to turn to the other question, that of the continuance or sale of the fleet. In this connection Mr. Hughes pointed out that the line of steamers could have been sold after the armistice at a profit, but at that time the ministry had not considered that it was in the best interests of the Commonwealth that it should be sold. He believed that the line could be sold today. The House was master of its destinies and if it decided that it was best for Australia that the line should be sold let it say so and he would not oppose the decision except by his voice and his vote.

If Parliament wished to continue the fleet, then it must be conducted as a business concern, said Mr. Hughes emphatically. Parliament could subsidize the line if it desired lower freights, but it could not otherwise interfere with the conduct of the line as a business undertaking and dictate what freights or fares should be charged. If this enterprise was retained there could be legislation which would create a business organization to run it; if the House decided otherwise, then he would endeavor to sell the fleet.

"The line has paid in the face of many great difficulties. It has had to compete with powerful interests. By the system of rebates it has been subjected to very unfair competition. It has had to face prejudice at this end. I ask that it be continued on its merits as a commercial venture, and that, in considering it as a commercial venture, regard should be had to the circumstances of the country, which depends for its prosperity and its very existence on an adequate supply of freight. My own view is that the Commonwealth line ought not to be sold."

It will be remembered that the genesis of the Australian merchant fleet was the dramatic coup brought off in 1916 by the Prime Minister while in England. The announcement that on his own responsibility and without having allowed the slightest inkling of his intentions to become known, Mr. Hughes had purchased 15 steamers, was one of the sensations of the war. Those original 15 vessels cost £2,052,054, and three sailing vessels were bought for £18,494. Two of the steamers were lost and were paid for by the underwriters and two others were sold at a profit of £34,000. The total cost of the 11 Australs in commission was £1,625,578; their total gross earnings have been £3,290,955. If therefore the capital cost be written down to nothing there remains a profit of £1,665,387. If interest is charged up to the payment of the total cost that net profit would be reduced by about £260,000. It will be seen that Mr. Hughes made a remarkably good purchase.

Enemy Vessels Used

In addition to the 11 Austral-type steamers, the Commonwealth captured 18 enemy vessels and utilized them. The capital cost of these former enemy ships was £909,315, and their net earnings, not taking into account the saving to Australia by their use as transports, was £4,066,000.

The gross earnings of the Austral vessels and of the former enemy steamers have been £7,357,231, which represents a net profit, after repayment of the whole capital cost, of £4,826,338. Even if interest at £385,000 is charged up to the time of repayment of capital, the position remains that the Commonwealth owns 29 vessels which, written down to nothing, leave a handsome credit balance of nearly £4,500,000.

The six D class steamers placed in commission have cost £1,941,000 and the four E class ships £773,000, a total capital cost for the 10 Australian-built ships of £1,822,000. The earnings of these 10 vessels in their short existence have been about 4.17 per cent of their cost, or £84,000. The seven additional E class ships not yet in commission will cost £1,353,000—or a total for the 17 vessels of £3,156,000. Taking in the Austral and former enemy vessels and writing down the cost of the whole fleet there would still be a credit balance of £1,734,843, less £380,000 if interest be calculated up to the time of paying off the total capital.

Australia will shortly add to her fleet five 12,000-ton vessels from British yards, but to meet the demand for refrigerated tonnage and to cater for passenger traffic in immigrants. The total cost of these five Bay type steamships will be £5,000,000, which brings the capital value of the entire fleet—Austral, former enemy, D, E, and Bay class—up to £10,706,976. Deduct from this capital sum the total gross earnings of £7,441,819, and the cost of the fleet to the Australian taxpayer stands at £3,265,157, or only £9 5s. a ton.

The Wooden Adventure

These figures were supplied by the Prime Minister to the House but he had to add that another angle on the whole question was the unfortunate adventure in the building and ordering of wooden ships for which again he was primarily responsible. If the war had continued, as Mr. Hughes pointed out to the House, these vessels might have paid. As it happened, the result of the order for the construction of 14 wooden vessels in America and of 18 in Australia has been so far a total loss, including legal expenses, of £2,343,159. The Prime Minister remarked that his government had reason to congratulate itself on the fact that, by comparison with America, it had emerged from the business very well indeed. If this loss be added to the original cost of the whole fleet, built and building, the cost per ton of all the vessels, including the unhappy wooden ones, would be only £16½ a ton.

At the time of this official statement and analysis there were several steamers of the Commonwealth lying idle in Australian ports. An endeavor is being made to employ these steamers in the carriage of Australian wheat. Mr. Hughes points out that throughout the world 10,000,000 tons of shipping belonging to various nations is laid up, owing to the high cost of production and of running ships, and to the shortage of freight. He regards this as a temporary phase.

While many Australians may believe that their Prime Minister is over-sanguine, there would be small support for any proposal to sell out the fleet and leave the Commonwealth at the mercy of private owners.

COMMUNIST IN THE SERVICE OF POLICE

At Least One So-Called Extremist Labor Leader in Britain Is Found, by Jury, to Have Accepted Pay for Espionage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—There recently ended a rather interesting case in which a prominent member of the Communist Party sued a noble Duke for libel. The Duke of Northumberland, in a series of articles to The Morning Post, described the plaintiff as a man who had been ostracized by the Labor movement in consequence of his having been a paid spy in the employ of the police. There were other statements to which the plaintiff took exception, but it was apparent throughout the proceedings that the sting lay in the accusation of spying.

In finding judgment for the defendant, that is, that they found the plaintiff did supply inside information to the police in return for payment, the jury simply arrived at a conclusion suspected by responsible Labor leaders for a year or two. Not in regard to this individual in particular, but as concerning a dozen others who for some time past have managed to live quite comfortably without any visible means of support.

Distrust of Leaders

It was after the Trade Union Congress held at Portsmouth in 1920 that the writer directed attention to the distrust in which the leaders of the Communist Party were held by delegates to the congress, it being frequently remarked that it would be interesting to learn "how they earned their living." Interest was strengthened by the fact that the comrades of the Extreme Left dined and wined and stayed at hotels where the tariff was higher than the vast majority of delegates could afford to pay. Opinions, however, as to the source of income were rather sharply divided; either the money was obtained from Russia for propaganda purposes, or obtained from friends, and supporters of the Communist faith in this country, or from funds supplied from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the process of the argument, the second assumption was ruled out after little discussion; there then remained Moscow or Scotland Yard. Among the little group discussing the question were a few who had known Mr. Litvinoff during the time he lived in England, one of whom had also met and talked with Nicholas Lenine, and it was this group who repudiated the statement that the Communist leaders were kept in idleness by Russian gold.

Vast Propaganda Improbable

It was admitted that sums of money had found their way to England from Russia for propaganda purposes, but that these were sufficient to maintain a paper and a dozen or so of officials, they could not believe. Both Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Lenine knew the British Labor movement too closely, its responsible leaders and spokesmen too intimately, to be deceived into the belief that the men who have now gained some measure of notoriety in consequence of their activities in the Communist Party exercised any influence in Labor circles either on its political or industrial side. Before parting, the consensus of opinion favored the belief that the new "Intelligence Department" could throw more light on the finances of these gentry than was generally known.

Here was a department that had grown very considerably during the war, but whatever its value in tracking down German espionage, that work had been greatly diminished since the armistice, and apparently the whole organization had been diverted to detecting and counteracting revolutionary schemes. It is as well right here that the readers of The Christian Science Monitor should be reminded that its special Labor correspondent has more than once urged that the leaders of the Communist Party have gathered unto themselves a prominence which their own abilities and influence among their fellows did not entitle them, which they have gained chiefly through the press, supported by the police authorities.

Department Called "Costly Joke"

During the controversy which arose out of the resignation of Sir Basil Thomson, the chief of the Intelligence Department, it was freely stated in Parliament that the government was running grave risks by the proposal to incorporate this department with the ordinary work of Scotland Yard, and thereby compelling the assistant commissioner to resign. Labor's attitude toward the department was aptly described by Neil Maclean, who informed the House of Commons that he had regarded it as a huge, if somewhat costly, joke. It is this Intelligence Department which has advertised the Communist leaders, has seen in every pettifogging little conference of local irresponsibles the beginnings of a revolution, and has regarded a national convention as a grave national danger, when all the time not a single delegate has the backing of a score of people in their own localities.

There is appearing at the present time in a leading London newspaper an account of the activities of the department, and with grave solemnity and seriousness there is recalled the attempts to set up workers' and soldiers' committees and a number of other movements of similar character. These reminiscences make interesting reading, and will convey to a timid public an impression that but for timely efforts of those in authority the country would now have been suffering under some form of Soviet Government.

Failure of English Soviet Idea

To responsible Labor leaders the efforts to form workmen's and soldiers' councils were regarded at the time—not two years later—as the crowning folly of those who, knowing nothing of the actual conditions of Russia, had completely lost their heads. Besides, those who follow these events closely, and are desirous of attaching to each "movement" its proper importance and prestige in the world's movements, invariably ask these questions: On whose authority is the conference being convened? By whom are the delegates elected, and to whom are they responsible?

That the Intelligence Department could regard the meeting of a few score of men, drawn haphazard from all over the country at the behest of a handful of violent irresponsibles, neither of whom were, or are, officially recognized by any organized body of workers, as a serious attempt to undermine and overthrow the existing order, stamps it at once as being hopelessly ignorant of the ways of trades unionists, of the constitutions of the only bodies who count either on the political or industrial side of the Labor movement.

Support of the Masses

When the Trade Union Congress or the Labor Party, or, as is now the custom, the cooperation of the two, convene a conference to deliberate upon a matter which is considered vital, as in the case of Russian intervention, it can safely be said that behind it there is a formidable section of men and women which no government can afford to ignore. But then, the consideration of congress or Labor Party questions are open to the public and the world knows what its spokesmen have to say.

Honestly, one had got tired of hearing of plots against the state, and there are those who will pray that there is material justification for the belief, common among Labor leaders, that the incorporation of the Intelligence Department with the ordinary work of Scotland Yard closes the career of what was fast becoming an aspersion upon the activities of the guardians of the peace.

TASMANIAN LABOR FAVORS MODERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—In view of the fact that an interstate conference was recently held at Brisbane to decide whether or not the policy of the Australian Labor Party is to be one of revolution and confiscation, as set out in the resolutions of the All-Australia Labor Congress, it is important to note the attitude of the Tasmanian Labor unions.

A conference of delegates from Tasmanian unions was called to appoint representatives to attend the Brisbane conference, and though none but the Labor press were allowed to attend it was announced that the resolutions submitted were agreed to and six delegates appointed to attend the Brisbane conference. It has since transpired, however, that at least 30 Tasmanian unions refrained from taking part in the conference. These included transport workers (such as wharf laborers, seamen, railway and tramway employees, carters, and drivers), building trades unions, electricians and various others. As a matter of fact only a few representatives of the Australian Workers Union, the most militant union in Australia, were present. The importance of this is that it shows that the great bulk of the Tasmanian Labor unions are sane and believe in moderation.

TURKEY AN ACRE IS NOVEL FARM RENT FEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WHITE ROCK, South Dakota—A farm owner of this vicinity has offered to rent his farm in a novel manner. He states that he will rent the 160 acres to a tenant on the sole condition that the tenant shall turn over to him one turkey for each acre of land contained in the farm.

Turkeys sold by the landowner during the closing weeks of 1921 brought him from $8 to $10 each, and he figures that he will receive a good rent for his land if the tenant will agree to furnish him in the fall of 1922 one turkey for each acre in the farm. He believes that by this method he would be getting the best of the bargain with his tenant.

SHIP REPAIR MEN SEEK UNIFORMITY

Conference at York Proposes Formulation of a Set of Rules Applicable to All Ports—London Would Be Greatest Gainer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — The divergence in the rates of wages paid for for similar classes of work in the various districts prior to 1914 had been very considerably adjusted by the autumn of 1918, primarily due to the excellent manner in which what was then known as the Committee on Production carried on its work. How the department presided over by Lord Askwith (then Sir George Askwith) came to be saddled with that name is not known, for it had nothing to do with production as such, but contented itself with removing anomalies, adjusting wages to the fluctuations in the cost of living and generally making itself useful in keeping industrial peace.

There may be something in the suggestion that the trade unions were so violently opposed to compulsory arbitration at the time, and had turned down every proposal that had a suspicion of that policy embodied in it with such tremendous majorities at repeated Trade Union congresses, and that the government was somewhat timid to call the committee what it really was, namely, an Industrial Arbitration Court. It has been frequently commented upon in Labor circles that one of the outstanding features revealed by the time the armistice was reached was the sweeping change in the demeanor of the workers toward arbitration.

Thorough Pursuance of Duties

The most optimistic reformer, listening to the speeches at Congress for 1900 onward, would not have regarded as at all probable the acceptance of the policy of compulsory arbitration—because that is what the powers invested in the committee by the Munitions of War acts amounted to. Organized Labor on the whole has had no cause to regret a condition of things which compelled it to submit its wage claims to an independent tribune, rather (and this is very marked in the case of the badly organized trades and indifferently organized semi-rural districts) was there cause for congratulation.

So thoroughly and conscientiously, and without regard to the economic pressure, or the want of it, which could be brought to bear upon the situation, did the committee pursue its duties, that hundreds of thousands of workers secured an advance in wages which they would have been quite unable to obtain by the strength and discipline of their own organizations. Although many wage rates anomalies have been removed, the divergence in the working conditions that govern overtime and other "extras" still constitutes a serious obstacle to harmonious working. The differences between the "port rules" in the ship-repairing yards are notorious, those in the south of England being in the main more favorable to the workers.

London Would Be Chief Gainer

With a view to establishing uniformity in the ship-repairing centers an important conference was recently held at York when it was resolved: "that a subcommittee of eight from this conference, one each from London, Bristol Channel ports, Southampton, Liverpool, Tyne, Clyde, Humber ports, and Ireland, together with three members of the executive council, be set up to draft as far as is found practicable a set of by-laws and conditions that could be applied to all ports, taking into account the difficulties that are of necessity local, and to report to a further conference as early as possible."

London stands to gain more than any other port if the efforts of the Amalgamated Engineering Union finally result in the adoption of a universal code of rules applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom; the overtime conditions, payment of "dirty money," oil-ship rates, allowances for working in tanks and any number of other extras are higher on the Thames than any other port, with the possible exception of the South Wales ports, Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, Barry and Port Talbot. The latter, however, stands in a different relationship to shipping than London, for whereas the latter is in open competition with the northeast coast and the Clyde, the Welsh ports are more or less immune by virtue of the fact that they rely principally upon the "colliers" ships engaged almost exclusively in the South Wales coal trade.

Interest in Scheme Not Confined

There are other eyes than those of the engineers fixed upon the result of the uniformity negotiations; just over a decade ago ship repairing on the Thames had fallen into an extremely unsatisfactory condition, and the decay which had set in had only been definitely arrested and new life given to the shipyards when the guns began to boom in 1914. Since then, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. J. H. Lilley of R. N. Green and Lilley Weir Ltd., the developments have been phenomenal; factories have been built, others extended, plate-rolling mills laid down, with the result that facilities are to hand that will allow of the repair of any ship that can navigate the river. Still, as stated, the employers find themselves in the unenviable and difficult position of having to meet labor costs, particularly where urgency of getting the ship away to sea demands much overtime, considerably higher than their competitors in the north of England.

The York conference also recommended the members to cooperate with the "seagoing engineers," who are members, with a view to enrolling every eligible marine engineer on the books of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. A comparatively small percentage of seagoing engineers belong to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and no definite attempt or well-conceived plan has ever been devised for the purpose of meeting the needs of this class of engineer. Apparently all this has to be changed, and one will doubtless hear of developments in process of time when ships come to port carrying engineers on their pay roll who are unable to produce their trade-union ticket.

Display of Tactics

In regard to shipping there is a pretty display of tactics following upon the secession of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union from the Transport Workers Federation and subsequent attempt on the part of those who, dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. J. Havelock Wilson and the officials of the former, have thrown in their lot with the National Union of Ships Cooks and Stewards to form one union for all who go down to the sea in ships, whether as cooks, firemen or deck hands.

The new amalgamation is receiving the whole-hearted support of the National Transport Workers Federation, a circumstance that must in the end tell strongly in favor of the former, for, as is well known, when the seafaring man fails to find a ship, or desires a change for a time, he invariably seeks employment on the dockside. There he will become a member of one of the dockers' unions, which membership, under the proposed rules of the new union, will be recognized by virtue of the affiliation of both unions, sea and land, to the federation.

Mr. Wilson has retaliated by widening the constitution of his union so as to embrace cooks and stewards, and has, furthermore, induced the Maritime Board to allow representatives of the catering section of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union to take the place vacated by the cooks and stewards when the latter withdrew from the board. 'Tis a lively quarrel, and one that is out of keeping with all that is best in the trade union movement.

NEW ECONOMIC SOLUTION ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—It is difficult to attend to all the numerous solutions proposed today for industrial difficulties, but the words of such an original and sincere student of the problem as Austin Hopkinson are worthy of notice. It will be remembered that he has shown the earnestness of his desire for social peace and equity in that, though a wealthy business man, he has voluntarily cut down his standard of living till it includes only the barest necessities.

Speaking recently on "The Future of Industry," Mr. Hopkinson referred to the fact that there was intense disappointment in the workers' minds today because they had been led to believe that, by some political or industrial adjustments, it would be possible for them to reach a higher standard of material well-being than they had been accustomed to. Many such adjustments had been tried, he pointed out, and the result was disaster. In Russia, for example, Marxian Communism had resulted in 20,000,000 or 40,000,000 people being brought to the verge of starvation.

After discussing the methods of state socialism and guild Socialism, without being able to find in them much real help for the workers, Mr. Hopkinson turned to what he called "the only way." This he believed lay in the policy of every worker becoming a capitalist. To set the real standard of life for every man and woman it was necessary to answer the question: How much is there to go round and how many are there to share? The only way to a higher standard of living was more efficient production; people were not now producing on so efficient a level as in 1914. How were the workers to be induced to produce more? His own experience of profit sharing had proved to him and his employees that the capitalist had a useful function in the life of the community. He was the person who did the saving for those who would not save.

Mr. Hopkinson said he believed that the whole future of the wage-earner, in a material sense, depended upon his becoming a capitalist at the earliest possible moment to the greatest possible extent. Workers said it was impossible for them to save. When he considered the earnings of bookmakers and considered the workers' support of pure luxury trades, he could not believe that. Mr. Hopkinson pointed out that an enormous potential fund of capital passed through the workers' hands every year. It was the duty of the employer to represent by every means in his power the importance to the workers of becoming capitalists, if only on the smallest scale. There would be real emancipation of Labor only when, in addition to the collective capital of his union, the worker had individual capital to enable him to bargain not only with his employer, but also with his union.

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SEVEN STORES IN DETROIT

HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE ON IRELAND

Lord Bryce, Among Others, Believed That Britain, Conscious of Its Strength, Could Afford to Make Certain Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The debate in the House of Lords on the address in reply to the King's speech, a debate occupying three days and described as of great historical significance, was marked by the number of statesmanlike speeches, and by the impassioned attack of Lord Carson on the Irish agreement. The address was worded similarly to that presented in the House of Commons, and was moved by Viscount Morley and seconded by the Earl of Dunraven, both long associated with Irish affairs.

After the reading of the speech from the Throne by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Morley rose to move the address. He at once drew attention to the passage in the King's speech which expressed the heartfelt joy of His Majesty on the receipt of the news that an agreement had been reached—a joy shared by enormous numbers throughout England and Ireland. He believed the good wishes of the whole world were behind this movement. He could not agree with those who found humiliation in this agreement. A great nation must have a clean conscience. Could anyone defend the proposition that the government of Ireland all these years had been such as the political conscience could approve?

Lord Morley held that the spirit of reconciliation was already at work—a point unnoticed by other speakers. As evidence he quoted Sir James Craig, who had recently affirmed his belief that the dark clouds which surrounded the agreement would be swept away and the difficulties surmounted. Much, he thought, would depend upon fostering in the immediate future the spirit that today marks one of the historic, memorable, and spacious movements of imperial history.

Anglo-American Phase

The Earl of Dunraven, in seconding the motion, said he had done what he could to further the Irish settlement because he believed that the people of Great Britain did not understand the real causes of the discontent in Ireland. If the causes of this discord could be rooted out, he believed that the one great obstacle between the peoples of Britain and America would be removed. The agreement was a gigantic change, but it placed the destiny of the people of Ireland in their own hands and responsibility was a great solvent. He trusted the people of Ireland to make good. Absolute independence could do no more than this present pact, and it might prevent the real enjoyment of independence and freedom.

Lord Carson, after paying tribute to the opportune effect of the King's participation in this movement, expressed the view that there was nothing sinister in the use of the term "Irish Free State," and pointed to the reconciling influence of the method in operation in South Africa. Assuming acceptance by Dail Eireann, he intimated that the first duty of the provisional government would be to draw up a constitution within the lines laid down by the agreement. Under the new articles Ireland would have complete control of all forms of taxation, customs and excise. In her own interest Ireland could be trusted not to attempt to misuse this power. Tariffs had undoubtedly impeded the recovery of Europe after the war, and the government was of the opinion that the maximum freedom in trade between Britain and Ireland would be to their mutual interest.

Lord Carson's Invective

Lord Carson spoke with a bitterness and invective born out of disappointed hopes. He still spoke of the "murder gang" and of Michael Collins as its chief, and did not hesitate even to accuse the Irish delegate of personal crime. He denounced the agreement as "this manufactured glorification of what you are pleased to call the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland." He dared the government to go to the country on the question. He turned his anger first on Sinn Fein and then on the government, accusing the latter of surrendering through cowardice to violence and crime. Beaten to her knees, Great Britain would scuttle out of Ireland, leaving to the tender mercies of the assassin everybody who had supported her. Of all men, he said, that man is most loathsome who sells his friends for the purpose of conciliating his enemies. And, turning from his enemies, he called himself a fool and a puppet to have believed in their friendship. Small wonder that the speakers who followed endeavored to excuse such words, as those of a man suffering before the prospect of his lifelong hopes broken in pieces and beyond repair.

The resumption of the debate on the following day was marked by a series of speeches for and against the agreement, and the moving of an amendment to the address by the Duke of Northumberland, which read:

"We humbly represent to Your Majesty that this House regrets that the settlement of the government of Ireland indicated in the gracious speech from the Throne would involve the surrender of the rights of the Crown in Ireland, give power to establish an independent Irish army and navy, would require further sacrifices from Ulster, and would not safeguard the rights of the loyalist population in Southern Ireland."

Government's "Startling" Conversion

He described the agreement as disastrous, and thought that the government's sudden conversion was one of the most startling in history. The real strength of Sinn Fein was its association with the revolutionary movement; largely it was a Bolshevist movement. Sinn Fein Ireland, the noble asserted, was known as the home of the international revolutionary movement all over the world. A powerful secret society, aiming at the extermination of the Protestant farmer, he said, lay behind all this.

Lord Bryce supplied a characteristically forceful contribution to the debate. He pointed out the danger of appearing to surrender to violence that which had been refused to constitutional methods, but he thought those who criticized the proposed settlement should have been prepared with suitable alternatives. A country conscious of its strength could afford to make concessions, and he congratulated the government on having the courage to try this experiment.

The feature of the debate on the third day was the spirited reply by the Lord Chancellor to the various criticisms of the agreement. Dealing with the suggestion of the Marquess of Salisbury that all the words pledging Parliament to ratify the treaty should be struck out of the address, he warned the House that an adverse vote on the address would mean the final rejection of the agreement.

On a division there voted for the amendment 47, and against 166. The original address was then agreed to without a division.

RUMANIA LIGHTLY HIT BY DEPRESSION

Standard of Currency Falls, but Commerce Is at a High Level and People Are Confident

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Rumania has not escaped the international crisis, and her industries and finance have had their share of trouble. But on the whole the general economic situation of the country is not unsatisfactory. It is true that the lei has fallen, but this is not due to trade depression or any lack of public confidence. Like other countries in the east, the lei has been affected by the course of the German mark and also through speculative elements.

Rumania's foreign debt amounts to 10,000,000,000 French francs, or about 30,000,000,000 lei. The other floating debts amount to some 12,000,000,000 or 15,000,000,000 lei, so that the whole national debt might aggregate between 45,000,000,000 and 50,000,000,00 lei. With a total population of 17,000,000, this would make a debt per capita of 3000 lei, 200 French francs, or 80 gold francs. Rumania's note circulation, according to the last official statement, was 13,000,000,000 lei, or 800 lei per head of the total population. If one compares this with the total note circulation of 500,000,000 lei in peace times, and a population of 6,000,000, and estimates the lei at 3 gold centimes, it is clear that there cannot be any talk of currency inflation in Rumania.

Great Natural Resources

The Rumanian State has immense resources in her oil fields and state forests in which very large capital is invested. Before the war Rumania's railway system extended over 3800 kilometers, but this has been greatly increased through the incorporation of new territories subsequently gained. Before the war a kilometer of railway cost 200,000 lei, so that the railways alone would suffice to cover the whole national debt.

But after all Rumania's greatest wealth lies in her soil. Rumania contracted to deliver from 12,000 to 15,000 carloads of wheat to France in 1920. As France herself had a good harvest, she did not require the grain but proposed to take it and resell it. It is now suggested that France should let Austria have the surplus instead of other credits which Austria would only use for purchasing foodstuffs in other directions.

Economies Practiced

As to the present financial crisis, the government is taking energetic measures to bring it to an end as soon as possible. All dealings in foreign moneys have been put under the control of a financial commission. Serious efforts are being made to reduce the number of state officials, and imports are to be severely restricted to such articles as are absolutely indispensable for the maintenance and development of agriculture and general industrial production. Sales of grain, petroleum and lumber may only be made for foreign moneys, which, under certain conditions, must be put at the disposition of the state.

There is no doubt that the financial crisis will affect the political situation. There will probably be a change in the government. Both Conservatives and Liberals are engaged in active negotiations, and each hopes to come to power. The general public, however, is much interested in the improvement of the whole financial and economical situation of the country, and, if this can be accomplished, it is quite indifferent as to which political party forms the government.

FOREST SCHOOLS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — Permanent forest schools are likely to be erected by the Toronto Board of Education on the shore of Lake Ontario. Negotiations are to be opened between the trustees of the Board of Education and the harbor commissioners. The plan is to get sites on the harbor development areas, on land recently reclaimed from Lake Ontario. These sites would be easily accessible from the heart of the city and would at the same time allow the children to get near the water. Forest schools have been established in two of the city parks for some years, and have accomplished a great deal.

STERN MEASURES NEEDED IN FRANCE

Financial Situation Demands That Drastic Steps Be Taken to Meet Difficulties That Face the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Although it must not be taken literally, although much allowance must be made for the motives which prompt this criticism, it is not without value to those who would obtain a clear idea of the budgetary situation of France, to read some portions of the Socialists' declaration at the Chamber. On the understanding that this presents one side of the case only, and that however weak France may be in the financial sense she is economically so potentially strong that she should overcome all her difficulties, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor sends the following considered judgment of a group which is certainly not negligible in French politics.

The figures and the precisions which we bring, says the manifesto, are drawn exclusively from official documents. The budget of 1922 is a model of artificial equilibrium. At the moment when he brought forward his budget Paul Doumer admitted, in spite of the inevitable optimism of a Minister of Finance, that there was a deficit of 2,500,000,000 francs. By a series of rectifications the deficit was carried up to 2,800,000,000 francs. That is evidently an official minimum. The manifesto here goes on to point out certain omissions which increase the deficit by another 400,000,000—not including credits for the naval program nor supplementary credits for the army of the Levant. Indeed the calculations tend to show that in reality there is a deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs.

Besides, there will be the interest on Treasury bonds which the government is authorized to emit during 1922, and possibly on the consolidating loan which is almost certain to be launched. Mechanically this loan will render the year 1923 still more difficult.

Every effort was made to cut down expenses but the results were not satisfactory. All the ministers united only succeeded in realizing 60,000,000 francs of economy and then by a new effort 106,000,000 francs of economy on a budget which almost reached 26,000,000,000 francs.

Large Deficit Remains

The group even refuses to regard the projected economies very seriously, suggesting that there will be applications for supplementary credits. After the ministers had done their best the Commission of Finances took a hand in the cutting down process, and proposed the reduction by nearly 500,000,000 francs of the estimates.

In spite of all these efforts there remains an avowed deficit of 1,625,000,000 francs. The group examines the figures and condemns the system which would arrive at an equilibrium by the emission of new Treasury bonds to the amount of the reputed deficit. It denies that the receipts will be as high as is pretended and indicates that when the exceptional resources which are to be found in the liquidation of war stocks and the collection of taxes on excess profits are no longer available the position will be very much worse.

The public debt requires for its service at the present time 13,000,000,000 francs—a sum which is bound to increase. In 1914, the service of the debt demanded 1,307,000,000 francs, on a budget of 5,192,000,000 francs. Today this unproductive sort of payment reaches half the total of the budget. While the actual receipts from ordinary taxation can be placed at 19,000,000,000 francs at a maximum, the public debt after next year will demand 15,000,000,000 francs.

Moreover in the official calculations no account is taken of the foreign debt, which is called a political debt, and which now stands at over 35,000,000,000 francs—that is to say gold francs. The figures must be multiplied at least by two to obtain the present value in paper francs. If interest is paid on this debt one may say without exaggeration that at an early date the whole of the sum raised in taxation will barely suffice to meet the demand of the debt. The group asks anxiously how the ordinary budgetary expenses will then be met.

A Special Budget

So far only the ordinary budgets have been considered, but there is in addition a special budget which contains items of expenditure nominally recoverable upon Germany. Here is indeed a great problem for France. The whole fiscal system has been built upon the bluff that Germany would pay. Instead, France has already expended over 60,000,000,000 francs, and for a number of years must go on expending vast sums for the reparation of her ruined regions. Every day makes it clearer that this budget will not be met by Germany. It is estimated that 4,000,000,000 francs must be paid annually in pensions and 10,000,000,000 francs at least each year for the reconstitution of the north. Where is this money to be found? The Wiesbaden accords offer something, but the amount at the best is insignificant compared with the requirements. Where can you find, asks the manifesto, these formidable sums when your ordinary budget has a deficit of several milliards, a deficit that can only grow progressively?

It points out that the policy of economic sanctions practiced at the beginning of 1921 only permitted the French Treasury to obtain 142,000,000 paper marks, that is to say, about 7,000,000 francs, while the charges of the operation, the organization of a customs cordon, with numerous officials, and the mobilization of class 19, have to be reckoned against the receipts.

This declaration, although in its actual phrasing evidently written with a hostile intention, does indeed state facts which the French Chamber would be well advised to face. For three years there has been a closing of eyes to the realities of the situation. A great comprehensive conference which will search the bases of cooperative action is long overdue. Unfortunately the financial fictions that have so long governed not only French but European policies in general have made the solution of the problem still more difficult. The golden moment of France was the peace conference of 1919, when she might have framed a scheme which would probably have been accepted by all the nations, allied and neutral, of the world. Instead she was induced to look to Germany as an easy way out of her difficulties.

It is exceedingly unpleasant to be called upon to realize the results of this following of fictions, but nevertheless it is salutary to consider the position as it is. It is certainly in no unfriendly spirit that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor calls attention to this startling document, but rather with the hope of inducing thinking men to understand the gravity of the crisis that is bound to come and in which the whole world will be shaken unless there are instantly taken international measures of the most drastic kind.

PALESTINE NOW IN A STATE OF FLUX

Mrs. Rosita Forbes Believes That Muhammadans as a People Are Soon to Be Regenerated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Mrs. Rosita Forbes (Mrs. McGrath) is contemplating a lecturing tour in America in the spring. In these lectures she will tell not only of her explorations and adventures in the Near East, but of the political conditions there as she found and understands them.

"It is not out of mere adventure and curiosity that I have traveled so much in Muhammadan countries," Mrs. Forbes explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but it is because I am a well-wisher of the Arab and a believer in the regeneration of his race. I have spent the past four years, often disguised as a native woman, traveling and studying among the Muhammadans.

Palestine 92 Per Cent Arabian

"I believe, among other things, that Palestine should not be given to the Jews, not only because the population is 92 per cent Arabian, but because the Jews are not agriculturists and Palestine is a farming country. I believe that the Emir Feisul and his people are forming the nucleus about which the regeneration of the Muhammadans will eventually take place—that is, if the chiefs are not pitted against each other by British diplomacy. I feel that this diplomacy, whereby certain chiefs are subsidized and encouraged to maintain continual discord among the tribes, should be stopped."

When word came last summer that the Allies had determined to support the Emir Feisul, Mrs. Forbes, who had just returned from her trip to Kufara, once more put on her Arabian costume and went into Syria, where, during the month of August, she wandered about alone and collected political opinions. "The Moslems of the Near East are talking nothing but politics!" said Mrs. Forbes. "The old isolation of their world has been destroyed by the war. The idea of being patient and passive and leaving all troubles to Kismet has vanished.

Response to New Doctrine

"The whole population has responded to the flood of Kemalist, Egyptian, Nationalist, and Bolshevist propaganda with which the country has been deluged. The Bolshevist is the most recent influence, as less than two years ago the word was unknown in Syria. Some wise and sane British propaganda is needed to counteract all this, for at present the attitude of Great Britain is a puzzle to the Arabs and other Moslems." They were anxious to obtain a settlement in Egypt before peace was made in Ireland, she went on, as they believed that while England had her hands occupied at home she would grant them better terms.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario—Two ministers of the new federal Cabinet having been chosen from adjacent western Ontario ridings, and a seat opened for a third in a riding bordering on these two, a big proportion of by-election activity will be seen here. The new Minister of Militia, George P. Graham, is a member for South Essex; W. C. Kennedy is member for North Essex; and in the riding of Kent the member-elect, Archie McCoig, has been appointed to the Senate in order that James Murdock, Minister of Labor, may seek election there. Mr. Murdock was not a candidate in the general election. The possibility of a contest in any or all of these ridings is decidedly uncertain. Mr. McCoig's majority in Kent was large. So was that of Kennedy in North Essex and Graham in South Essex. The Progressives, or Farmers, in the last-named riding put up a stiff fight, however, and it is expected that they will nominate the same candidate as before to oppose the new Minister of Militia.

MIDDLE CLASSES UNION AGAIN ACTIVE

One Aim of This British Organization Now Is to Present a Definite Program for Parliamentary Candidates' Support

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — Although during the summer months the Middle Classes Union was by no means idle, holding outdoor meetings, garden parties and in various ways keeping its aims and motives well before the public, the winter season has brought a much greater activity and the various branches throughout the country are busy arranging meetings in their individual localities, electing their officers, and arousing themselves in every way to make the union a powerful factor in the affairs of the nation.

During the autumn the president, Lord Askwith, undertook an extensive tour in Devonshire and Cornwall, following this by another in the northern counties, addressing large public meetings in Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Harrogate, Manchester, Liverpool, Macclesfield and Buxton, in all addressing some 24 large meetings during this autumn campaign.

The Middle Classes Union is singularly fortunate in having Lord Askwith as its president, as his Lordship has brought to his office a zeal and keenness, together with a quiet convincing power of presenting its ideals which is proving of the greatest value in the building up of what is undoubtedly a movement that must eventually appeal to all thinking men and women of whatever class, who have the welfare of mankind at heart.

Lady Askwith's Work

Lady Askwith, who was one of the vice-presidents of the Middle Classes Union appointed at the last meeting of the grand council, is also an indefatigable worker in the movement, addressing meetings and taking a very active part in the work. Lady Askwith is a fine speaker full of animation and wit, and her appeal to the women's section of the community to come forward and take an active interest in the municipal and national problems with which the country is faced, must be doing much to inspire women to arouse themselves to use those privileges which have been won at such great cost in the past.

Reports from the various branches are very encouraging, although it is clear that increase of membership will be much more rapid when it comes to be generally recognized that the Middle Classes Union, so far from being formed to benefit any one class, has for its sole end and aim the consolidation into one great force of all the middle class interests of the country, and the welfare of the rate-paying and tax-paying communities.

In Municipal Politics

One of the most practical activities of the Middle Classes Union through its branches has been the selection of candidates for municipal elections, pledged to present the aims of the union on their respective councils, such as the curtailing of unnecessary expenditure and the safeguarding of the interests of the middle classes, and it is gratifying to note that at the last municipal elections out of 264 candidates put forward by the Middle Classes Union, 250 were returned. In one branch alone 11 out of 12 Middle Classes Union candidates for the municipal election were successful, and six out of eight seats were won on the Board of Guardians. This branch added over 1000 members last year.

The secretary of one branch, one of the most active in the movement, seeing that there would be a three-cornered contest at the forthcoming municipal election, when speaking at a meeting preceding the election, was able to show one candidate that his platform so synchronized with that of the Middle Classes Union candidate, that he retired, and the third "changed his mind" so leaving the Middle Classes Union candidate unopposed.

Appeal for Decontrol Made

The Middle Classes Union is awaiting with particular interest the reports and proposals of the "Geddes Committee" and its practical effect in influencing the government to make drastic cuts in departmental and other expenditure, as this was one of the first demands put forward by the union after its inauguration in 1919. A strong appeal was then made for the rapid decontrol of departments created for war purposes, and the abolition of unnecessary restrictions which tended to hamper the restoration of normal trade conditions and an instant stoppage of prospective outlay which would add to the burdens of taxation upon industry and individuals.

The union was then, however, as the small voice crying in the wilderness, where the real dangers of economic disaster were hidden by the false growth of artificial prosperity. Since those days the Middle Classes Union has rallied to its standard members of Parliament who, feeling the weight and support of organized public opinion in their constituencies, have been encouraged to put forward the claims of the middle interests with increasing success, and one of the aims of the Middle Classes Union is to bring forward a definite program with regard to the support to be given to candidates for Parliament.

Rights of Workmen and Employer

One of the most important points that will be brought forward in the near future is the question of the present position of the trade unions, the Middle Classes Union upholding the judgment of an eminent justice of the Supreme Court of New York, which gave the employer the right to employ union or non-union Labor as he pleases, and the right of the workman to dispose of his labor on such terms as he may choose.

It would be the policy of the Middle Classes Union, while keeping out extremists of any kind, to support genuine workingmen candidates who stand for the ideas they represent, denounce ca' canny and sympathetic strikes and advocate cooperation with employers, instead of class war. This would reassure middle-class men and at the same time silence the fallacy that the organization is opposed to the working man.

Other items of policy indicated are the elimination of redundant ministries, such as the useless and costly Labor exchanges, equitable assessment of taxes and their strict enforcement on all classes, and an administration inspired by British and not by alien ideals.

SYDNEY LABOR PARTY LOSES ASCENDANCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—City council elections have returned the Civic Reform Party to control after three years of Labor rule in Sydney. The Labor section, which had a majority of one vote in the late council, is now in a minority of eight votes—17 to 9.

Alderman W. H. Lambert, the Labor Lord Mayor of Sydney, retained his position as alderman by five votes, but a recount has been sought in this district. The elections were hotly fought, more interest being taken in them than for the past 20 years. One result of the ratepayers' decision has been the revival in real estate business. It is noteworthy that the Sydney civic elections should have shown the same swing against Labor that was revealed in Queensland recently, both states being at present under Labor governments.

The first business before the new council will be the election of a Lord Mayor, and the vote has made it evident that Alderman Lambert will cease to hold that position. The Lord Mayor declares that the Labor Party will continue to fight on and will seek to place the city again under democratic government. He bitterly criticizes the daily press for what he terms "a corrupt campaign of propaganda," and the Legislative Council, the upper house of the state Parliament, for not having passed a recent bill altering the form of franchise in connection with the Sydney Council.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS DIVIDED AS TO POLICY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland — According to what has just been stated here on apparently reliable authority there are at present two divergent plans under discussion among the Russian emigrants as to the course to be adopted for their future action.

The emigrants may be said to stand divided into different sections or camps. The one, of which Mr. Micjukov is the leader, is desirous of bringing about a compromise with Nicholas Lenine on the condition that private property is acknowledged and that a constitutional assembly for all Russia is summoned. This section holds the view and entertains the hope that the Soviets, at the reelections and elections which will take place by degrees, may be transformed into useful administrative organs. This policy is being supported from several influential quarters, English politicians, Russian financiers, the big industrial emigrants in Paris, and the Moscow group of the cadet part, with Professor Groedeskul at their head.

The other wing of the emigrants gather round Mr. Avalov-Bermondt in Berlin, the generals of the Wrangel army in Jugo-Slavia, Peter Struve and the Russian Council in Constantinople; and this section desires a military intervention. The Social Revolutionaries appear to be divided on similar lines, so that Mr. Slavinkov leads the latter section, while Mr. Tshernov and Alexander Kerensky are negotiating with the Soviet.

The Soviet Government, from financial considerations, is understood to favor a settlement in which all Russian parties are involved in preference to a purely Socialistic arrangement.

A number of young men of the cultured classes are at present being trained in Tzecho-Slovakia with a view to a resumption of elevating and educational work in Russia, among them 1600 students from General Wrangel's army. The Tzecho-Slovakian Parliament has voted a grant for this purpose and a special bank has been founded on the basis of Admiral Koltchak's gold which has been brought from Siberia.

All the emigrants, irrespective of their diverging views, are said to hope for Finland and the Baltic States to come again under Russia.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TECHNOLOGY HAS A HARD SCHEDULE

Coach A. D. Sutherland Expects to Turn Out a Strong Swimming Team to Represent the Red and Gray This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Massachusetts Institute of Technology opens the hardest schedule ever arranged for one of its varsity swimming teams tonight when it meets the Springfield Training School in a dual meet at Springfield. This is one of 10 meets which confronts the Engineers this winter.

Technology swimmers are being coached this year by A. D. Sutherland, who is rated as one of the best swimming coaches in the United States. For a number of years he has coached the Phillips Andover Academy swimmers with marked success and he is coaching the schoolboys again this winter in addition to his work with Technology. He also assists in the training of the Andover football and baseball teams in seasons.

When the Technology candidates were called out for practice some 70 men reported for the varsity and about 40 for the freshman squad. While the varsity squad lost one or two fast men from last year's team, Coach Sutherland expects to develop a team that will make as good a showing as the Tech teams of the past two years. The men are practising in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool three days a week and are showing much progress.

B. A. Weber '22 is captain of the team and he swims in the 220-yard dash. He is a strong swimmer and is expected to hold his own with any in the colleges. S. F. Brown '23 will be his partner in this event.

The two men who are expected to represent the Red and Grey in competition in the 50-yard dash are D. H. Marsh '24 and C. L. Dunn '24. Both are new to the varsity this winter, but they show much promise.

There are four likely candidates for the 100-yard dash. Of the four E. C Palmer '23 is sure to make the team. The other three candidates are L. P. Botting '22, E. S. Taylor '24 and C. H. Robinson '22. There is little to choose between the three.

The fancy dive has four good men in W. B. Purinton '22, M. J. Buerger '24, F. J. Miller '23 and H. F. Schley '22. Purinton appears practically certain of being one of the two representatives in the big meets.

The plunge for distance will be the strongest event on the Technology team, and it is doubtful if any college in the country has three men superior to J. A. Stanbird '22, H. J. Henniger '24, and R. K. Cates '24 in this event. The three are having a great battle to see which two will win the positions on the team.

The four swimmers who are expected to make the relay team are E. C. Palmer, D. H. Marsh, C. L. Dunn, and David Evans Jr. '24.

This year's New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet will be held in Boston, March 18, under the auspices of Technology. Back and breast-stroke events will be held this year, and it is expected that with the exception of Harvard all of the New England colleges will send strong representatives. The schedule which has been arranged by Manager T. H. Miller '23 follows:

January 13—Springfield Training School at Springfield; 21—Amherst College at Boston.

February 4—United States Military Academy at West Point; 11—Yale University at Boston; 17—Brown University at Providence; 25—Wesleyan University at Boston.

March 3—Rutgers College at New Brunswick; 4—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 18—New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association championships at Boston; 25—Intercollegiate Swimming Association championships at Philadelphia.

CANADIENS WIN BY SINGLE GOAL

Hamilton Drops to Last Place in the National Hockey League Championship Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—The locals were decidedly off form in the earlier portion of Wednesday's game with the Canadiens, and as a result of the 3-to-2 defeat sustained are now at the bottom of the National Hockey League standing, one game behind the Canadiens. The game did not contain much good hockey.

Bouchard, the latest addition to the Canadiens, played the star game of the evening and his stick handling, back checking and all-round play were the features of an otherwise poor game. The visitors were without the services of their former leader, Edward Ialonde, who has sent in his resignation to Manager Dandurand.

The visitors appeared stronger than on their previous appearance here, Bouchard and Boucher being improvements on the veterans who formerly played on the forward line, while Odie Cleghorn played better and cleaner hockey than did Ialonde. Sprague Cleghorn and Corbeau made a strong defense in front of Vezina. The locals did not show their best form.

Canadiens scored on a long shot from outside the defense in the first period, but 12 minutes later Reise tied the score on an individual rush. Before the end of the period Canadiens scored two more. The second period was featured by strong work by the two defenses, and as a result no scoring occurred, while Manager Malone of the locals scored the only goal of the final period. The summary:

CANADIENS	HAMILTON
Pitre, Couture, lw	rw, Prodgers, Carey
O. Cleghorn, W. Boucher, c	c, Malone, Wilson
Bouchard, Berlinquette, rw	lw, Roach, Arbour
Corbeau, ld	rd, Reise
S. Cleghorn, Stephens, rd	ld, Mummery, Matte
Vezina, g	g, Lockhart

Score—Canadiens 3, Hamilton 2. Goals—Corbeau, Boucher, S. Cleghorn for Canadiens; Reise, Malone for Hamilton. Referee—Lou Marsh. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARVARD CLUB STILL IN LEAD

Defeats Columbia While Princeton Wins First Match of Season in Class A Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS STANDING
(Class A)

Club—	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard Club	6	0	1.000
Yale Club	5	1	.833
Columbia Club	3	4	.429
Crescent A. C.	1	5	.167
Princeton Club	1	6	.143

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The champion Harvard Club Class A squash tennis team maintained its supremacy of previous years in its match against the Columbia University Club yesterday, winning every match, while the Princeton Club took its home match against the Crescent Athletic Club, 3 matches to 1, the fifth being canceled when it was found it could affect the result.

The leading contest in the Harvard-Columbia match brought together F. V. S. Hyde, national champion, and Jay Gould, second on the ranking list, and resulted in a close and brilliant contest. After they had remained practically on even terms, while settling into form, Gould gradually worked his way to the front in the first game until the score was 11-5. But Hyde gradually gained on him until a series of low driving shots placed them on even terms, at 13-all, making extra points necessary. Gould again took the lead, but the champion overtook him and captured the game.

The second game was easy for Gould, who had recovered most of his speed, missing in most of his previous games this season. But in the final contest the champion forced the play throughout, finishing with a series of low driving placements which Gould could not reach at all, or drove at wildly, sending the ball out. While neither showed their absolutely best form, the play was of a very high standard throughout.

J. W. Appel Jr., a former champion, also showed unusual form considering his lack of practice, and defeated F. M. Simonds Jr., as he pleased. The summary:

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard, defeated Jay Gould, Columbia, 18—16, 4—15, 15—5.

Anderson Dana, Harvard, defeated Willis Putnam, Columbia, 15—11, 18—14.

J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard, defeated F. M. Simonds Jr., Columbia, 15—7, 15—0.

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15—9, 15—10.

P. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated W. A. Kimbel, Columbia, 15—7, 10—15, 15—3.

Meantime H. R. Mixsell was showing equally brilliant form in his match for Princeton Club against C. M. Bull Jr., winning in straight games. H. D. Harvey also played well for the winners, coming from behind to win the contest, which James Doigt, his opponent, was within a single point of winning. The summary:

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent, 15—5, 15—11.

H. D. Harvey, Princeton, defeated James Doigt, Crescent, 15—9, 12—15, 17—15.

C. W. Dingee, Crescent, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton, 17—14, 11—15, 15—5.

Basil Harris, Princeton, defeated K. F. MacVaugh, Crescent, 14—18, 15—12, 15—5.

DRAKE FIVE WIN FROM OKLAHOMA

T. N. Payseur Stars for Winners in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball, Scoring 25 Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—University of Oklahoma was swamped by Drake University in the second Missouri Valley Conference basketball game of the season for Oklahoma by the top-heavy score of 49 to 15 here Wednesday night. Drake opened the game with a flash of speed, easily piercing the Sooners' defense and scoring goals after goals until the count stood 31 to 7, at the end of the first half.

Coach H. V. McDermott started early in the game to bolster up the Oklahoma five by sending in substitutes, and after using six extra men, Drake continued to score easily.

T. N. Payseur '22, Drake forward, led the victorious five in scoring with eight field goals and nine goals from fouls, totaling 25 of his team's 49 points. Harley Wilhelm '23 followed the lead of his running mate with 6 field goals. The summary:

DRAKE.	OKLAHOMA.
Payseur, Sparks, lf	rg, Bonebrake
Wilhelm Sparks, rf	lg, James, Whisenant
Smith, c	c, Waite, Wilson, James
Boelter, lg	rf, Cocke, Morse
Devine, rg	lf, Tyler, Johnson, Bower, Gilmer

Score—Drake University 49, University of Oklahoma 15. Goals from floor—Payseur 8, Wilhelm 6, Smith 3, Boelter 2, Sparks for Drake; Waite 2, Whisenant 2, Bonebrake, Gilmer, Johnson for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Payseur 9 for Drake; Waite for Oklahoma. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

DAVIS CUP DATA BEING SENT OUT

United States Lawn Tennis Association Notifying Challenging Primitives Regarding the 1921 and 1922 Seasons

NEW YORK, New York—Financial statements, division of gate receipts and other business details in connection with the Davis Cup matches of last summer are being forwarded to all the competing nations this week by the United States Lawn Tennis Association officials. Preparations for the holding of the 1922 world's team tennis championships go hand in hand with accounting of the 1921 proceeds.

Invitations with the information that entries will close on March 15 have been sent to all nations with recognized tennis governing bodies. Unofficial assurance that practically all the countries which challenged for the Davis Cup last year will re-enter the play next season are being received and the association is preparing for the most active cup campaign in the history of the trophy.

Of the 12 nations which challenged for the cup in 1921 the leading contenders are certain to try again this summer and the Philippines, Argentina and Belgian organizations, which defaulted during the progress of the play, have intimated that their players will continue until eliminated especially, if the break of the draw gives them preliminary matches at or near home.

While Australia, Japan, British Isles, South Africa and France are conceded to be the strongest challengers at this time, interest in their appearance in this country next season will be increased by the presence of new players on several teams.

According to advices from the Antipodes the Australian combination will be far more formidable than a year ago. N. E. Brookes, the famous veteran, will head the team and will have as co-challengers, G. L. Patterson, J. O. Anderson and P. O'Hara-Wood. Brookes will confine his play to the doubles, pairing with O'Hara-Wood. These two players are said to form the strongest doubles team since the days of Brookes and A. F. Wilding. Anderson and Patterson will figure in the singles matches and their playing caliber is well recognized in this country. Anderson improved rapidly during his competition here last summer and Patterson, who did not make the trip last season, has shown a change for the better. Virtually all his playing was done under the coaching of Brookes and the fact that he won eight Australian championships in some six months gives some idea of Patterson's improved game. He has developed a smooth and effective backhand, heretofore his chief weakness. American tennis authorities lean to the opinion that the proposed Australian combination will appear in the challenge rôle late in August and give the United States defenders a grand battle for the cup.

French experts predict that their team will also show to greater advantage due to the presence of new and younger players. Two of the latest stars of tennis in France are Borotra and Cochet, who have rapidly come to the front in tennis. Borotra is a former Pelota player and his tennis is said to show the speed and power so necessary in the game in which he first gained national fame. With these two younger players to lift the burden of continuous court battling from Max Decurgis and A. H. Gobert, the French veteran are likely to show up stronger than ever.

A South African team headed by B. T. C. Norton and L. Raymond would also prove a most formidable combination, and it appears certain that the team which survives the long list of preliminaries and emerges in the rôle of challenger will test the tennis resources of America to the limit before it can be defeated in the final cup play.

VERMONT ANNOUNCES FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The 1922 football schedule just completed by the University of Vermont contains five colleges not on the schedule of the past season. Two-year contracts have been signed with Holy Cross College, Springfield Training School and University of Maine, and a three-year agreement has been made with Dartmouth College, calling for games at Hanover in 1922 and 1924, and at Burlington in 1923. The University of Detroit again appears on the Vermont schedule for a post-season game, to be played at Detroit on Thanksgiving Day. The entire schedule is as follows:

September 30—University of Maine at Orono.

October 7—Springfield Y. M. C. A. at Burlington; 14—Boston University at Burlington; 21—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 28—Holy Cross College at Worcester.

November 4—New Hampshire College at Durham; 11—Norwich University at Burlington; 18—Middlebury College at Middlebury; 23—University of Detroit at Detroit.

SEATTLE DEFEATS VANCOUVER, 5 TO 2

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	P. C.
Vancouver	6	0	6	.500
Victoria	5	1	5	.500
Seattle	5	1	5	.500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington — Frank Foyston scored every goal for Seattle when Seattle defeated Vancouver, 5 to 2, on Wednesday night. When his unusual accuracy for the night was discovered by his teammates they constantly passed to him the puck near the goal and he in turn shot the puck into the net. Foyston made his score about 11 minutes after the start and his second about 18 seconds later. To make the first score Jack Walker carried the puck the entire length of the ice, circled the goal, and passed straight to Foyston.

Four points ahead at the beginning of the third period, Seattle began to tire in the last stretch and Vancouver as usual began to weaken, but brilliant work by Holmes, Seattle's goalie, supplemented the lag of his mates. The summary:

SEATTLE	VANCOUVER
Briden, Morris, lw	rw, Skinner, Parkes
Morris, Fraser, rw	lw, Harris, Tobin
Walker, r	r, Mackay, Skinner
Foyston, c	c, Adams
Rowe, ld	rd, Duncan
Riley, rd	ld, Cook
Holmes, g	g, Lehman

Score—Seattle 5, Vaucouver 2. Referee—M. Ion.

OLYMPIQUE LEADS PARISIAN STANDING

Defeats Club Athlétique de Vitry on December 18 by 7 to 1—Leadership of Division A Remains Unchanged

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France — The Olympique team scored an overwhelming victory by 7 goals to 1 over the Club Athlétique de Vitry on December 18, and, as the former leader, the Club Athlétique de la Société Générale, was disqualified in its match against Association Sportive Française, rose to the top in the standing of Division B in the Paris Association football championship. In Division A, the leadership remained unchanged. The Olympique eleven, at the time, was playing in its very best form. The Vitry men were seldom in the region of their opponents' goal, their solitary score coming from a penalty.

Another team which had run into form was the Red Star Club, the winner of the French national championship last season on December 18, the Red Stars defeated the Football Étoile Club de Levallois by 4 goals to 0, despite the gallant efforts of the losers' defense. In the first half, play was very even, the Red Stars leading by 1 goal to 0 at half-time. After the recommencement, however, the Levallois men had much the worse of the exchanges. Their forwards managed to dash away at intervals, but, when they did so, it was only to recoil from an impenetrable defense.

The Racing Club de France did not play so well as it was expected to do against the Stade Français and had to rest content with a draw of one goal each. There was much highly interesting play in this game. In the opening period, the Racing Club enjoyed a slight advantage but could not score. The second half had barely started, however, when the Stade's defense was penetrated, but, after that, play was mostly at the Racing Club end of the field. The Stade Français forwards made many commendable efforts to obtain the winning goal, but each time their promising attacks were broken up before the net could be reached. The Cercle Athlétique de Paris, a former champion of the district, defeated Club Français by 3 goals to 1. This lifted the C. A. P. representatives into the fourth position in the standing of Division B.

The leaders of groups A, B, and C, Olympique Lillois, Racing Club de Roubaix, and Union Sportive de Boulogne, respectively, retained their positions in the championship standing of the Nord district. The Racing Club gained a colossal win by 12 goals to 0 against the Athletic Club de Cambrai, Olympique Lillois defeated the Sporting Club de Fives by the odd goal in three, after the keenest of matches, and the Union Sportive de Boulogne emerged successful by four clear goals from its encounter with another Boulogne team, the Olympic Sporting Club. The remaining games in the Nord region were closely contested, one of them, between the Club Sportif de Calais and the Sporting Club d'Abbeville, ending in a draw of 1 to 1. The Union Sportive de Tourcoing secured the only goal in its game against the Association Sportive de Tourcoing, while the Amical Club des Arts de Roubaix won, 2 to 1, against yet another Tourcoing eleven, the Sporting Club.

There was a great match in Normandy between the leader of the standing, the Havre Athletic Club, and the runner-up, the Football Club de Rouen. The Rouen men scored in the first quarter of an hour, but thereafter neither team managed to find the net. This success brought the Rouen side within a single point of the leader of the standing. The third team in the table, the Football Club de Dieppe, netted thrice against Stade Havrais, which could not score, while the Beauvoisine Football Club and the Union Sportive de Quevilly participated in a goalless draw.

In replayed French cup-ties, Association Sportive de Strasbourg defeated the Union Sportive et Athlétique de Clichy by 8 goals to 1 and the Football Club de Mulhouse beat the Club Sportif des Terreaux by 3 to 1. The latter match was so evenly contested that, at the end of the scheduled 90 minutes, the score stood at 1 to 1. Extra time was played, but without result. This necessitated a further prolongation, and, with the night fast closing in, the Mulhouse players, finishing at high speed, banged in two successful shots. In the game against the A. S. de Strasbourg the Union Sportive et Athlétique de Clichy was much handicapped by the enforced early retirement of its goal keeper.

ONE VETERAN OUT FOR YALE TEAM

Basketball Prospects Are Not Very Bright for the Eli Varsity Five This Winter—Freshmen Outlook Is Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Basketball prospects at Yale University again point to an indifferent season. The team made a western trip during the holidays, losing all six of its games to western institutions. However, in all justice, it must be said that Yale regards basketball as a minor sport, while most of the midwestern institutions treat the game as a major sport.

The team consists primarily of new and inexperienced men, Capt. J. S. Cooper '23 being the only veteran. The team's lack of confidence has caused it to play a defensive game altogether, with consequent weakening of scoring ability. Since the holiday trip the team has been practicing steadily, with emphasis upon teamwork and an aggressive offense, and the results have already been apparent. In the first game of the intercollegiate season at New Haven, January 6, Yale was defeated by Fordham University only after a hard struggle. The score was 26 to 22. On January 9, the fast New Haven K. of C. team was beaten by a score of 25 to 22, and on the 11th Holy Cross was held to a 31-to-24 victory by the Blue.

After a great many changes in the lineup of the team, and many experiments in the forward positions, the following lineup has been decided upon, pending evidence of its ability: Left forward, J. D. Schoonmaker '24S; right forward, C. H. Conklin 23S; center, Captain Cooper; left guard, J. H. Haas '24; right guard, J. M. Kernan '22. Other promising candidates are: Forwards, C. H. Balther '23S, G. K. Burbridge '24S, H. L. J. de Sibour '23, E. W. Fraser '24; guards, R. L. Munger '24S, E. A. Quinn '24, W. D. Ohley '23.

While the Freshman basketball team has not shown great brilliance, the coaches have expressed satisfaction at its work and confidence in its prospects. The team is largely made up of preparatory school stars and should develop excellent material for the University squad by next year. The freshman lineup is: Left forward, E. A. Suisman; right forward, C. R. Williams; center, J. H. Joss; right guard, E. J. Bench; left guard, M. F. Hatcher; substitutes, R. R. Bowers, R. P. Burke, T. S. Hart, J. D. Thompson, and J. C. Windsor.

WATSONIANS ARE DEFEATED, 4 TO 0

Result Was a Surprise in the Scottish Rugby Football Club Championship on December 17

SCOTTISH RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP
(To December 17 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Points For	Points Ag.
Glasgow Academicals	12	1	0	288	49
Heriot's	10	1	0	101	28
Glasgow High School	10	2	1	141	50
Stewart's College	7	3	0	104	27
Melrose	8	3	0	91	33
Edinburgh University	5	3	1	75	78
Kelso	3	3	0	52	57
Watsonians	7	4	0	142	35
Hawick	7	4	0	114	30
West of Scotland	5	4	1	87	95
Edinburgh Wanderers	6	4	1	71	62
Gala	6	5	1	77	63
Selkirk	4	5	2	82	61
Kelvinside Academicals	5	6	1	50	83
Glasgow University	2	6	0	21	97
Greenock Wanderers	0	6	0	8	111
Langholm	0	6	0	8	122
Edinburgh Academicals	2	7	0	44	113
Jed Forest	2	8	2	63	85
Edinburgh Institution	3	8	1	56	193
Hillhead High School	1	9	2	33	133
Royal High School	2	9	1	32	135

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The outstanding event in the Scottish Rugby football club championship on December 17 was the defeat of the Watsonians. They lost, by 0 to 4, to the former pupils of the sister school, Stewart's College—the two schools are under the same management, that of the Edinburgh Merchant Company—and the result was a surprise. This was the Watsonian's fourth defeat of the season. Four defeats in the first half of a season is an unusual experience for them. But the Watsonians are not the side they were even last season, when they won the club championship. They have lost many good players since then. It was only last season that Stewart's gained their first victory over the Watsonians after a long series of engagements.

Play in the Watsonians versus Stewart's match on December 17 was not of a high order. It was confined mainly to the forwards, and even there it lacked the action of many a previous match between the rivals. On both sides the back play was of a very ordinary type. Ivan Tait and L. V. Dunn, both noted athletes and fast runners, were opposed to each other, and spoiled so effectively that neither was a prominent figure in the match, the Stewart's man, Tait, having the better of the duel. It was in the first half that the only score was obtained, and it was from a dropped goal by the Stewart's captain, T. R. Todd. Near the end, the Watsonians played desperately hard to save the match, and F. C. Watson, one of their center threequarters, nearly dropped a fine goal, the ball striking one of the posts and falling back into play.

The two clubs at the top of the championship standing, Glasgow Academicals and Heriot's Former Pupils, had easy matches, and the former defeated Greenock Wanderers by 38 points to 5, while Heriot's got the better of Edinburgh Institution Former Pupils by 28 to 0. Only one club was left with two defeats, namely, the Glasgow High School Former Pupils, who won against the Royal High School Former Pupils at Edinburgh by 1 goal and 1 try to 0. Edinburgh University and Kelso, which previously had been on the same mark as the Glasgow club, both met with reverses, the University losing to Hawick by 3 tries to 0, and Gala beating Kelso by 24 points to 5. Melrose defeated Jed Forest by 9 points to 3, and thereby made accounts even with the Jedburgh club, the only one to have beaten the Melrose men in the Border League this season.

In midweek a great contest was seen between the Edinburgh and Oxford University teams, and the Oxonians won by 8 points to 6, the margin representing the difference between a successful kick at goal after a try and an unsuccessful kick. The Oxford fifteen, however, was distinctly the better team. The Edinburgh forwards, if great performers in the loose, could not get the ball in the scrums. The Oxford backs, who had better and more frequent opportunities, were always a more formidable combination. V. R. Price, one of the Oxford center threequarters, was particularly good, as was H. H. Forsayth, at fullback. For the Edinburgh University side, D. M. Betram, Watsonians, and W. G. Dobson, Heriot's, played especially well.

BURNLEY ELIMINATED BY HUDDERSFIELD, 3-2

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Burnley team, champion of the English Association Football League, will take no further part in this season's competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup, as it was defeated today by Huddersfield in their replayed first-round tie. Another surprise was Liverpool's easy win over Sunderland. The results of the first-round replays follow:

Arsenal 2, Queens Park Rangers 1.
*Luton 2, Portsmouth 1.
Nott Forest 3, Bristol City 1.
*Huddersfield 3, Burnley 2.
*Liverpool 5, Sunderland 0.
*Bradford City 4, Walsall 0.
*West Ham 1, Swansea 1.
*Fulham 1, Plymouth 0.

*Home team.

Further Replayed Ties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In further replayed ties in the first round for the Association Football Challenge Cup today, the Blackburn Rovers defeated Southport by 2 goals to 0. Notts County won against Grims by 3 to 0 and Barnsley beat Norwich 2 to 1.

DEVINE ACCEPTS CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—A. A. Devine '23, all-American quarterback and captain of the University of Iowa football team last season, has accepted a contract to coach the University of Iowa next year. He becomes freshman football coach andan assistant varsity coach in basketball and track. The arrangement is such that Devine may at the same time continue his studies in the university's college of law.

LAFAYETTE NAMES WILLIAMS

EASTON, Pennsylvania — Joseph Williams '23, of New York, varsity tackle for three years, has been elected captain of the 1922 Lafayette College football team.

OTTAWA NOW IN FIRST POSITION

Defeat St. Patricks and Take the Lead in the National Hockey League Championship Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Ottawa	6	2	.750
St. Patricks	5	3	.625
Canadiens	3	5	.375
Hamilton	2	6	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — The Ottawa Senators, world's professional hockey champions of 1921, went into the leadership of the National Hockey League Wednesday evening when they decisively defeated the St. Patricks of Toronto by 7 goals to 2. Previous to the game both teams were even with 5 wins and 2 losses and the visitors had defeated the champions in the two games already played between the two clubs.

The locals showed their best performance of the season while the reverse was the case with the visitors. Roach in goal and Cameron on the defense were the only ones who played true to form, although Randall, one of the substitutes, was prominent whenever he was on the ice. Not a penalty was imposed during the game.

Gerard and Cyril Dennenay were the best for the winners, and the latter, by scoring two goals, remains tied with his brother Corbett of the St. Patricks for the scoring honors of the league, as the latter also scored twice. Both have counted 11 times this season. The superiority of the locals was early shown, and the interest in the game soon developed into watching the new players of each team showing their skill. Bell, who was transferred from the Canadiens last week, fitted in well on the local attack. The visitors tried out Stackhouse, an amateur from Nova Scotia; but he failed to impress. The locals scored two goals in the first period, two in the second, and three in the last, while the visitors scored one in each of the second and third periods. The summary:

OTTAWA.	ST. PATRICKS.
Cyril Dennenay, Boucher, lw	rw, Dye, Randall
Nighbor, Bruce, c	c, Corbett Dennenay
Broadbent, Bell, rw	lw, Noble, Smylie
G. Boucher, ld	rd, Stuart, Stackhouse
Gerard, Clancy, rd	ld, Cameron
Benedict, g	g, Roach

Score—Ottawa 7, St. Patricks 2. Goals—Cyril Dennenay 2, G. Boucher 2, Broadbent, Clancy, Nighbor for Ottawa; Corbett Dennenay 2 for St. Patricks. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

KITCHENER LOSES TO HAMILTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KITCHENER, Ontario — The two tail-end clubs of the Ontario Hockey Association, Hamilton, and the locals, neither of whom had previously won a game this season, met here Wednesday evening and the visitors won a well-deserved victory by 3 goals to 1 and furnished a great surprise by their feat. The Hamilton team showed their best form of the season and in the first period scored their three goals all by Cooper and had the play in the local's end of the rink practically all of the time. Fox scored for the home team in the second period and for the remaining 29 minutes neither team could score. The game was clean and was featured by the combination and speed of the visitors as well as the very disappointing play of the locals.

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HOME COMFORT

Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

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For additional "Central" Hotels see opposite page

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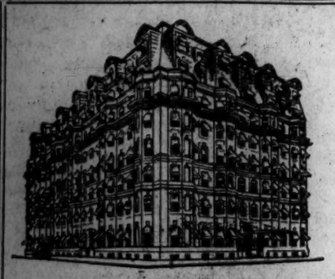

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GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

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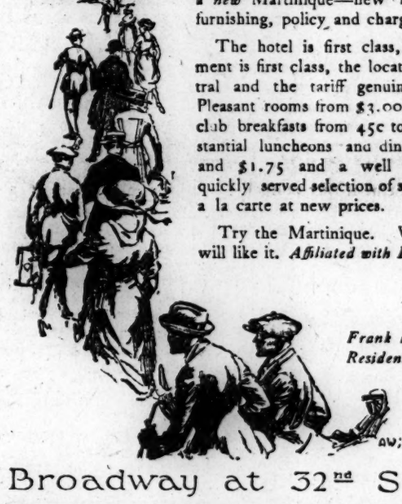

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Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hote or a la Carte.
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Single Rooms $2.25 Per Day Upwards

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Close to amusement and shopping center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BATTLE ON PRICES DELAYS BUSINESS

Some Improvement but Public and Economic Pressure Still Forcing Lower Levels, Even Though Employment Suffers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Prices are still the bone of contention between the buyer and the seller. Business, especially in the more essential lines, continues to mend steadily, but the public does not yet appear to be satisfied that prices are low enough for a stable level, and as a result of the pressure the recession continues. Butter and eggs have been leaders in the decline in the past week, but coal and oil are among other commodities that have yielded slightly. While some of the drop in butter and eggs may be seasonal, it comes significantly at a time when loans are being called and speculators have been forced to liquidate to a large extent. Oil has yielded but little, although the present production is exceeding the consumption, and probably the surplus will continue to increase for several months in spite of the efforts to curtail production. Coal has held on to its high prices, but lessened consumption has reduced business, and signs of earnest action from Washington in the shape of another, and perhaps fruitful, investigation come simultaneously with a small concession in the price.

The bargain hunter is always present, but various sales where prices have actually been marked down brings out crowds of sufficient proportions to illustrate the potential buying power there is waiting for prices to come down to a figure considered reasonable. Even though reduced buying curtails employment the battle between the buyer and seller continues until the economic pressure becomes too great to withstand, and then a compromise is reached and business takes on a more normal aspect.

Prosperity Committee Plans

All this involves factors, and one of the efforts to solve some of the problems has been undertaken in a National Prosperity Committee which has submitted to President Harding a project for a country-wide drive to begin in February. Four purposes stated are:

To speed up manufacturing by economic production and sales;

To educate the public by an open discussion of simple facts about taxes, tariffs, transportation, prices, wages and costs of production and distribution;

To educate the retailer to a true appreciation of turnover; and

To restore consumer confidence and energize retail buying, which, after all, is the economic pendulum that both regulates and measures the nation's industrial prosperity.

While there are still price adjustments expected in building material, the activity in the building industry last year was greater than in 1920 and signs indicate that the volume will be even greater this year. Total expenditures for building throughout the United States for the year 1921 was $1,595,165,192, or a gain of 14.9 per cent over the record year of 1920, according to Bradstreet's. Reports from 150 cities showed that $120,994,839 had been expended for building in December, a gain of 112.8 per cent over December, 1920.

The increase in unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation for December is regarded as an encouraging indication of improvement in this fundamental industry.

Employment Situation

Industrial conditions are reflected in the report from Washington on employment. A decrease of 4.7 per cent and 74,267 in employees on pay rolls of firms covered in the report of the United States Employment Service on December 31 over November 30, is shown in the official report just issued.

"The encouraging feature," the report states, "is the slight but continuous increase in employment in basic or nonseasonal industries, namely, textiles, iron and steel and other materials, lumber, leather, and paper. Increased unemployment in railroad repair shops and miscellaneous industries continues a cloud on the industrial horizon."

Reports from 231 principal centers show unemployment increasing in the agricultural districts, particularly the Pacific, Rocky Mountain, middle western, southwestern and southern regions, with no prospect of a material change before spring. All agricultural and allied activities have been completed for the season. The small amount of outdoor public work under way, together with temporary casual work, is not sufficient to afford any great relief to the large number unemployed.

Reports from manufacturing centers in eastern and New England districts are more encouraging as to immediate improvement in activity. The consensus of opinion in these districts is that there will be material improvement within 30 days.

Industrial classifications showing increases in employment are textiles, iron and steel, lumber and its products, paper and printing, and metals other than iron and steel. Industries which show a decrease are food and kindred products, liquors and beverages, chemicals and allied products, stone clay and glass products, tobacco manufactures, land vehicles, railroad repair shops, and miscellaneous industries.

The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows favorable conditions throughout the country, with increased purchases, diminished indebtedness and considerably more active payments, recording the success of the holiday trade. Payments in the north agricultural and east sections are also better than a year ago.

The increase of purchasing over this time last year is now recorded for the seventh consecutive week, and the country's purchasing is gaining steadily on the high mark of two years ago, the middle agricultural section having already passed this mark, being the first section to accomplish this.

The lowering of indebtedness, in four sections and in the country as a whole, is an excellent sign; it will be speeded up by the large payments recorded this week. The two sections with slightly increased indebtedness are the Pacific coast and south agricultural sections.

DIVIDENDS

American Radiator, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable February 25 to stock of February 1 and $1 on common, payable March 31 to stock of March 15.

Consolidated Utilities, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

Nashville, Chattanooga, St. Louis Railway, semiannual of 3½%, payable February 1 to stock of January 21.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., 1%, payable January 28 to holders of January 13.

British Empire Steel, quarterly of 1¾% on "B" preference shares, payable February 1 to stock of January 18.

NEW YORK MARKET DULL AND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the stock market yesterday was dull and professional, rails being the only issue to display consistent strength and substantial accumulation. Oils, International Paper and Columbia Graphophone, the last named at new low records, were under pressure. United States Victory notes made further new high records, closing at 100.24. Other government bonds, however, eased. Call money ruled at 3½ per cent.

The market closed with a slightly easier tone: Atchison 94½, up ⅞; Crucible Steel 62, off 1; Endicott Johnson 79, up 1¼; International Paper 47½, off 1½; Mexican Petroleum 109, off 1⅛; Reading 74½, up 1½; Sears Roebuck 64, up 1½; Utah Copper 63, off 1.

GAIN IN EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports of coal from the United States, excluding shipments to Canada and Mexico, increased 100 per cent in 1921, compared with those of 1913, according to a statement issued by the Commerce Department. Much of the increase, it was said, doubtless was due to the British coal strike.

Total exports of anthracite coal in 1921, the department declared, probably were slightly in excess of those of 1913, practically all going to Canada in both years.

Exports of bituminous coal, including shipments to Canada and Mexico, were said to be 7 per cent greater in 1921 than in 1913, the figures being approximately 20,690,000 tons in 1921, against 17,987,000 in 1913.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES	Jan. 11 1922	Jan. 4 1922	Jan. 14 1921
Gold & gold cer	$382,138	$377,675	$247,365
Gold settle fund	502,010	507,836	398,173
Gld with for ag	—	—	3,300
Tot gold held by bank	884,148	885,511	643,838
Gld with F R ag	1,910,561	1,902,912	1,265,558
Gold red fund	100,880	86,875	176,058
Tot gold reserv	2,895,589	2,875,298	2,085,454
Lgl ten, sil, etc.	145,705	134,504	203,084
Total reserves	3,041,294	3,009,802	2,288,538
Bills discounted—			
Secured by U S Gov oblig	427,476	477,456	1,024,607
All other	560,018	635,111	1,424,933
Bills brought in open market	86,751	126,865	203,412
Tot bills on hand	1,074,248	1,239,432	2,652,952
U S bds & notes	52,150	48,675	25,907
U S cer of ind—			
1-yr cert (Pittman Act)	113,000	113,000	259,375
All other cert of ind	54,040	69,435	30,310
Munic warrants	335	379	....
Tot earn assets	1,293,823	1,470,921	2,968,544
Bank premises	35,019	25,203	17,955
5% red fund ag F R bk notes	7,939	7,926	12,799
Uncol items	548,436	638,462	706,076
Other resources	12,811	14,103	6,801
Total resources	4,939,322	5,176,417	6,000,713
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	103,204	103,203	99,815
Surplus fund	215,398	215,523	202,036
Reserved for gov franchise tax	853	416	....
Deposits—			
Government	15,289	68,307	8,970
Mem bk res acct	1,735,563	1,731,374	1,756,325
All other	26,055	29,457	27,464
Total deposits	1,776,907	1,829,138	1,792,759
F R notes in actual circul	2,293,799	2,405,316	3,159,491
F R bank notes in cir net liab	88,977	83,880	213,177
Def avail items	449,455	523,293	509,452
All other liab	15,729	15,648	23,988
Total liabilities	4,939,322	5,176,417	6,000,713
Ratio of tot res to dep and F R note liab com	74.7%	71.1%	*48.1%
Ratio of gold res to F R notes in cir aft set aside 35% agst dep liabilities	105.5%	98.5%	*51.8%

*Calculated on basis of net deopsits and F R notes in circulation.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady: January 17.95, March 17.88, May 17.48, July 17.06, October 16.42, spot cotton quiet, middling 18.25.

BARCELONA BANK CASE IS REVIVING

Spanish Government's Support, in Light of Dividend Paid Just Before the Suspension, Brings Criticism in the Cortes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The affair of the suspension of payments by the Bank of Barcelona, which caused such a sensation on the first news a few months ago, and which then slumbered for a while, with the public under the comfortable delusion that all would be well, is now leaping to the first rank as a national question, and may be considered to have an appreciable international interest also.

The original suspension and the recent revival of the question in the Cortes by Mr. Torras, in a strong denunciation in which he put forward a fact that had largely escaped notice before, namely, that shortly before the suspension the bank declared a dividend equal to that of the previous year, have already been reported here. But the question once thus started in Parliament, a new complexion is rapidly being put upon the whole affair. Alleged misrepresentations, which formerly seemed accidental or even nonexistent, are assuming a somewhat serious aspect. Especially the conduct of the state in going to the assistance of the bank at the time of the suspension, and the public announcement by the state representative that all was well, or would be, are being strongly denounced, and the question inevitably follows, Was the state an accessory, unwittingly, to faults that may have been committed, now that it is suggested that what has happened constitutes a malversation of public funds and is punishable accordingly? And from this a series of other pertinent and startling points arise.

Attitude of Government

The government evidently feels in a difficulty in the matter, and its attitude is to have as little to do with it as possible and pass the deputies off with suave and short replies.

The leading financial journals, like the other critics, are attacking the government, though, of course, it was the ministry previous to this that was mainly responsible. The present government, however, supports the attitude adopted, and the fact of the Finance Minister being Mr. Cambo, Catalonian and closely associated with all that took place with the object of supporting the bank at the time of its suspension, increases its responsibility.

The responsible financial weekly review "España Economica y Financiera" declares that this case demonstrates better than any other the irresponsibility of the administration of the big companies in Spain. Several months after the suspension, it remarks, those who were most concerned had not had the least satisfaction and could have not the slightest hope of receiving any. What other administration could have proceeded in the way that this bank did in paying the dividend on the eve of the suspension? Did it not concern itself with the affairs sufficient to know what was happening? If not, it obviously failed in its duty. On the other hand, did it know of the true state of things and yet authorized the dividend? Then its responsibility evidently was the more effective since such a declaration of profits induced all the world to believe that the situation was very different from what it really was.

The indorsement that the state gave the Bank of Spain, guaranteeing the advances that the latter made to the Bank of Barcelona at the time of the crisis, was an abuse of power and one for which the ministry of the time must be held responsible. That ministry, in the same easy manner that it gave its backing to the bank, sent a delegate to Barcelona who affirmed solemnly that the situation was tolerably good and was remediable. In that sense articles were written and interviews were published, but very soon afterwards it was demonstrated that the situation was irremediable. This case of the Bank of Barcelona also served to exhibit the uselessness of the project of the Finance Minister for vigilance upon the private banks. Where would be the benefit if another case like this occurred and the government, pretending that the public interest was at stake, became again accessory to the faults committed? The review demands that responsibilities in this affair must be fixed, upon whomsoever it may be necessary to fix them. All the banks of Spain, it remarks, are interested, since the adventures of one have their repercussions on all the rest.

Plea for Creditors

More plain statements have recently been made upon the subject in the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Rahola said that the best thing to do would be for the bank to come to an agreement with its creditors, whatever it might be. He considered the provisions of the commercial code of law to be very deficient upon the subject of suspension of payments like this, and that a new law should be introduced. The Minister of Grace and Justice said that a bill of this kind was already being prepared. Then Mr. Emiliano Iglesias, taking up the attack, expressed his astonishment that the Finance Minister could not bring to the Chamber the documents relating to the state indorsement to the assistance given to the Bank of Barcelona by the Bank of Spain. The Minister of Grace and Justice said that the government was leaving the whole affair to the judicial authorities.

Mr. Francisco Cambo, the Finance Minister, who at the time of the crash, not then being in the government, was forward with great schemes for putting the Bank of Barcelona on its legs again, or incorporating it within the scheme of a new Catalonian Bank, and who was generally optimistic, was provoked to make a statement. He said that what had happened in the case of the Bank of Barcelona was the consequence of a moment of panic, and no bank could have resisted it. The backing given to the Bank of Spain for its assistance to the other saved Barcelona and the whole country, because distrust of banks at that moment was general, which was to be explained by the reaction from the confidence that there had been in the Barcelona bank. The backing of the state was everything; if any other course had been adopted, perhaps the moratorium would have had to be instituted, and it would have been a moratorium for the whole of Spain. He, Mr. Cambo, concluded with the remark that the Spanish Banking Association from its headquarters in Madrid, congratulated the government at the time on the step it had taken in making the indorsement, and he, the Finance Minister, who asked for it, was, after the lapse of so much time, quite satisfied that he did the right thing, more satisfied than he was with the majority of the acts of his life.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Inquiry Has Broadened Lately in Some Lines and Markets Show Evidences of Reviving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In several lines of manufactured descriptions of iron and steel, inquiry has broadened of late, and markets that have been closed for some time through trade depression, difficulties of exchange, and similar causes, are now beginning to show signs of reviving. Buying from such markets must be necessarily on a conservative basis for a long time to come, and merchants on their part are cautious in entering into transactions.

On the other hand there has been some falling off in the demand for steel for the East; but this is probably the result of seasonal requirements having been covered. It is possible, however, that a proportion of the orders placed recently with merchants are being held back in the anticipation of further price reductions. Latterly there has been a renewal of competition on a small scale from the Continent, and works in Tzecho-Slovakia have been active in offering material for export.

A fair business is reported to have passed in this direction, but against this the difficulties of buying in Germany and Belgium appear to have increased. In both countries the Labor situation is unsatisfactory, and, in the case of Germany, the wild movements of the mark have completely disorganized business. Some improvement is noticeable in deliveries, but if market opinion can be taken as a guide, it is unlikely that any large volume of new business has been booked of late by the German works.

Several of the French works are practically out of the market, as they are asking prices that, with the addition of freight and railway charges, make it impossible for them to compete with British manufacturers for the home market. The production of pig iron in this country is in an unsatisfactory state, and in many cases blast furnaces are obliged to put iron into stock. Prices for pig iron are being shaded in most districts, but the consuming trades are buying very lightly.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Jan. 12, 1922	Jan. 5, 1922	Jan. 13, 1921
Circulation	£123,626	£125,694	£129,824
Public deposits	15,602	17,118	15,833
Private deposits	129,886	174,903	123,137
Gov. securities	55,003	68,751	59,240
Other securities	85,162	120,020	80,791
Reserve	23,275	27,195	16,895
Propor. reserve to liab %	16	11.04	12.16
Bullion	128,452	128,439	128,280
Bank rate, %	5	5	7

Clearings through London banks for the week were £754,764,000, against £732,292,000 last week and £745,784,000 this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £288,516,000, compared with £294,723,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,655,000, compared with £28,648,000 in the previous week.

SALE OF HASKELL & BARKER

NEW YORK, New York—Sale of the Haskell & Barker Car Company to the Pullman Company was ratified at a special meeting of stockho'ders yesterday. Dissolution of the corporation was ordered after a special dividend of $1.25 a share had been voted, payable at once. Holders of Haskell & Barker stock will receive for each share $1.25 in cash and three-fourths of a share of Pullman Company stock.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices reacted after a strong opening yesterday and closing quotations were fractionally lower, with May at 1.10½ and July at 99½. Corn remained firm, May delivery closing at 53½ and July at 54⅞. Hogs and provisions were generally steady. May barley 57½b, January pork 16.00b, May pork 16.30b, June lard 9.12a, March lard 9.25a, May lard 9.45a, July lard 9.67a, June ribs 8.35, May ribs 8.45

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY REPORT

One of Great Problems Is the Purchase of Mills at Inflated Prices and Their Financial Reflotation at That Elevation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—The year's results of the British cotton industry are now being weighed up. It is not possible to obtain a complete account of the financial position, because only a comparatively few firms issue public balance sheets. A sufficient number is given, however, to get an approximate idea of the remainder; those who do not publish returns are fairly typical of others.

A statement has been issued, recently, showing results for the year ending on November 30, in respect to 230 spinning companies. The manufacturing (weaving) section keep their particulars strictly private, but on the whole they cannot have had a good year, as the orders supplied at home and abroad do not represent 50 per cent of the normal output, or of what would be woven if all the looms were fully employed. The principal British market (that of India) has not, as a matter of fact, taken more than one-third of its accustomed quantity, and there is very little sign at present of the situation improving.

Reverting to the 230 spinning companies, 23 have not distributed any dividend at all during the 12 months. The total paid-up capital (ordinary) of the 230 companies amounts to £25,330,343, and the combined profits have provided for an average dividend of 9.97 per cent, compared to over 29 per cent last year. The payment has absorbed £1,929,386. It may be added that the mills concerned contain 21,511,799 spindles, of which 18,616,933 are mule spindles, the rest being ring spindles. The total number of British spindles is 58,000,000.

Comparison of Dividends

When the percentages of dividends paid are examined, considerable differences are found. They may be summarized as follows:

Twenty-three, no dividend; 36, less than 2½ per cent; 38, between 2½ and 5 per cent; 27, between 5½ and 7½ per cent; 24, between 7½ and 10 per cent; 22, between 10½ and 12½ per cent; 18, between 12½ and 15 per cent; 8, between 15 and 17½ per cent; 10, between 17½ and 20 per cent; three, between 20½ and 22½ per cent; six, between 22½ and 25 per cent; nine, between 25 and 35 per cent; four between 35 and 40 per cent; one 47½ per cent; one, 50 per cent.

Lancashire people have been particularly interested to find out what has been the difference in financial results between mills that have been refloated on enhanced capital, and those which have remained on the pre-war capitalistic basis. As has been pointed out before, the extraordinary cotton trade "boom" of 1919 and the first half of 1920—fol'owing the European armistice of November, 1918—led to an unprecedented mill-selling campaign.

Mills were sold at prices varying from three to thirteen times their depreciated value, and speculators in this game, as well as holders of original shares, amassed fortunes out of the amazing transactions. The mills sold in this way were refloated for similarly huge sums of money, and others were recapitalized on the same basis. This was done in accordance with profits (beyond the dreams of avarice) which were simply astounding. It was a short, mad, speculative career, however. Prices deflated as rapidly as they had been inflated. New investors have since lived in a world of delusion.

It is not yet possible, however, to give a true comparison of the two sets of mill companies—the old and the new. It is very difficult, too, owing to the extensive reflotation, to provide a true comparison of the spinning companies' accounts with those of last year. Particulars have been gathered, however, from 150 companies for this purpose, these having paid-up ordinary share capital of £15,935,893. Their average dividend for this year comes out at 12.10 per cent, compared to 40.21 per cent per annum in 1920.

Inflated Capitalization

In another instance, separate tables have been prepared to indicate the difference in dividends earned by shareholders of recapitalized companies, and of those connected with companies in which the capital has not been increased beyond the value they stood at prior to the period of rapid inflation. Of the 230 concerns, already alluded to, 57 only did not raise their capital, which amounted to £2,951,596. Their average dividend for the year works out at 20.52 per cent.

The remaining 173 companies that have been reconstructed on largely increased capital, represent paid-up ordinary shares of £22,378,797, and have been able to pay an average dividend of only 6.60 per cent. Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall, a cotton expert of Manchester, who supplied the above details, sums up in a private circular the general conditions of the yarn trade for the year. His remarks bear out all that has been previously stated with respect to the alarming fall in prices of yarn and cloth, and the continued depression.

The circular concludes: "Throughout the year the demand for yarn has been very poor. Toward the end of 1920 it was decided by the Master Spinners Federation to run short time on an organized scale, and mills engaged on American cotton worked only 24 hours a week, and factories using Egyptian cotton only 35 hours a week, instead of the usual 48 hours. This scheme of concerted action remained in operation until last July, when it was abandoned. Since then there has not been any real improvement in the conditions, and latterly the position of affairs has become worse. Despite the large amount of curtailment of production in an irregular way, supplies of yarn on the market are more than equal to the requirements of users, and the prices being taken in most instances show a definite loss."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Government of India has announced that the Commercial Intelligence Department, in order to enhance its usefulness in furthering India's oversea trade, has decided to extend the activities of the department by creating a subordinate office under a director at Bombay and subsidiary office under deputy directors at Karachi and Rangoon. The director-general has his headquarters in Calcutta.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" puts liabilities of Paul Mayer, bankrupt Cologne banking firm, at 22,000,000 marks, against 3,000,000 assets.

The Osgood, Bradley Car Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, has received a contract for 30 all-steel coaches from the New York, Ontario & Western, to cost $600,000.

Tzecho-Slovakia has recently been endowed with an interesting invention in the cinematograph line. Messrs. Bauc and Kriegerbeck have originated a device which permits the use of paper-printed films. The two inventors have already entered into an agreement with a Tzech in America, Mr. Vopickaa, former diplomatic representative of the United States, with a view to constituting a joint company to work this patent. The Tzechs of America would apparently subscribe 60 per cent of the shares of the new company, while the 40 per cent remaining is said to be already subscribed in Tzecho-Slovakia.

The paper industry in Fushan, Kwangtung, China, is making striking progress, according to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information. There are over 20 firms in the district employing male and female laborers to the number of 30,000 to 40,000. Colored wax and sand paper are manufactured.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY QUIET

LONDON, England—Hesitation was noted in French loans in the stock exchange yesterday because of the dispatches from Paris with regard to the French political situation. Firmness in the monetary situation checked the demand for gilt-edged investments, which presented a checkered appearance.

Oil shares moved up on buying back of the lines that had been sold recently. Royal Dutch was 36¼, Shell Transport 4 9-16 and Mexican Eagles 3¾; Hudson Bay was 5 11-16. Rubber shares were steadier, owing to an improvement in the crude article. In the main the markets were quiet, with leadership lacking.

Consols for money 51, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 9¾, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35⅛d. per ounce, money 3¼ per cent, discount rates—short and three months 3½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	$4.22¼	$4.22¾	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0833	.0834½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0795½	.0800½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1940	.1937	.1930
Lire	.0433½	.0434½	.1930
Guilders	.3678	.3675	.4020
German marks	.0053	.0057¼	.2380
Canadian dollars	.94⅞	.949	....
Argentine pesos	.3314	.3350	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0435	.0437	.1930
Pesetas	.1496	.1498	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2495	.2490	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1575	.1555	.2680
Danish kroner	.2000	.1980	.2680

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Jan. 12, 1922	Jan. 5, 1921	Jan. 23, 1921
Gold	5,524,400	5,524,300	5,501,000
Silver	280,000	279,000	264,500
Loans & dis.	4,812,900	5,180,400	5,710,000
Circulation	37,123,600	37,421,800	38,462,900
Deposits	2,467,500	2,880,300	3,463,200
War advances to state	23,800,000	24,150,000	26,000,000
Bank rate %	5½	5½	6

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	This week	Last week
Coin	1,007,100	1,007,000
Gold	995,400	995,300
Bills	1,715,600	1,061,700
Treasury bills	117,948,300	132,230,900
Advances	36,800	8,400
Investments	189,900	195,900
State deposits	3,774,200	7,591,300
Private deposits	13,048,500	25,314,300
Treasury certificates	4,903,100	6,963,600
Securities	7,295,100	9,220,900
Circulation	113,139,900	113,639,400
Other liabilities	2,865,700	2,944,100
Bank rate	5%	5%
Loan bureau notes	8,233,000	8,324,700

GASOLINE PRICES REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—A reduction of 1 cent a gallon in prices for gasoline and kerosene in New York and New England has been put into effect by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The New York price for gasoline is now 26 cents and for kerosene 14 cents, while outside of New York the price for gasoline is 27 cents and for kerosene 15 cents.

PHILADELPHIA RATES REDUCED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Announcements have been made by local banks and trust companies that rates for call money will be reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent, beginning today. The 6 per cent rate has been in effect since December, 1917.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND FREIGHT RATES

Reduced Transportation Charges Welcome When Keener Competition and Lower Prices Make Closer Margins a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When high prices obtain Australia's isolation, expressed in freight rates, is a matter of little moment, but when overseas trade becomes a question of close margins, charges are a vital factor to the Commonwealth. Therefore the general reduction in oversea freight rates announced in Sydney, in December, have been most welcome.

The reductions range from 10 to 25 per cent. The new rates on some of the principal Australian exports are as follows, the old rate being given in parentheses: Beef, 1⅜d. net (1¾d. plus 5 per cent); mutton, veal pork, and cased sundries, 1⅜d. net (1⅞d. plus 5 per cent); lamb and bagged sundries 1¾d. net (2d. plus 5 per cent); tallow, etc., 150s. (170s.); cased goods, such as jams, meats and milk, 85s. (105s.); leather and basils, 200s. (244s.); butter, 5s. a case (6s.); cheese, 1 5-16d. net (1 7-16d.); fruit, 6s. a case (8s.). These new rates will govern cargo shipped from Australian ports to the United Kingdom, continental and Mediterranean ports and will be accepted by the steamers of the Commonwealth government as well as by the private combine known as the Conference.

Comments on Cuts

Comment on the reduction varies according to the class of goods affected. For instance, meat exporters consider that the freight handicap on refrigerated beef, mutton and lamb has not been sufficiently reduced to enable successful competition with Argentina. Nothing less than a cut of a penny a pound will be acceptable to shippers.

The fruit industry is much more satisfied with the new range of charges, and the cut of 25 per cent will give Tasmanians, as well as the growers of the mainland, opportunity to place fruit on the London market. It is estimated that last year in Tasmania, one of the greatest fruit centers in the Pacific, 1,000,000 bushels of good fruit rotted, as freight rates would not permit of export; the new rate will probably mean a difference of £500,000 to Tasmanian growers.

Shippers of cheese, butter and tallow are hopeful that the lower charge will lead to better trade conditions. Jam manufacturers have been urging a 75s. rate for cased goods but the cut from 105s. to 85s. must assist in lifting stocks. Copra rates, which were brought down on November 24 from 120s. to 95s., have not been further reduced. This decision is likely to lead to independent chartering. Recently, before the freight was reduced to 95s. a ton, a large shipper of copra chartered a vessel independently of the conference lines at a freight of 80s. a ton. This successful deal led to strong agitation for a cut in freight which would bring the charge down to 85s., and agents of London shipowners are believed to have made this recommendation to their principals.

Coal Trade Situation

Australian exporters of coal would welcome a drastic cut in the freight rates on coal, especially to Asiatic ports. Twelve months ago Australian coal was in strong demand in China, Java, Singapore, South America, and New Zealand, and its market price was sufficiently low to undersell competitors. Today the world has been increasing its output of coal and has been decreasing the cost of production by industrial adjustments to meet post-war conditions. In Newcastle, the New South Wales port from which most of Australia's coal is exported, fixed wages and continual industrial troubles have prevented economic readjustment.

Greater production under stabilized and more normal conditions, with a guarantee of continuity of work, would help to regain lost opportunities, but a cut in freight rates would also be a determining factor. As illustrating the difficulties of competition at present, Welsh coal of the best quality was recently landed in Java and Singapore at 45 shillings a ton, while New South Wales coal of the same quality could not be landed there for less than 56 shillings a ton, of which export, wharfage, craneage, trimming, freight, insurance, commission, and other charges represent about 34 shillings, the cost of the coal at Newcastle being 21s. 9d. a ton.

It is declared that English coal men are endeavoring to sell in Fremantle, Western Australia, at a price about equal to that for Newcastle coal. In this case the fairly long haul from the New South Wales port around the Australian continent to Fremantle is an assistance to the English competitor.

CAR TRUST CERTIFICATE SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further sales of Car Trust certificates held by the government to the amount of $6,768,400 have been announced by the railroad administration. Of the sales $2,894,400 were made to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York of Pennsylvania Railroad certificates and $1,701,200 to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, and Kidder, Peabody Company of New York. The total amount of Equipment Trust certificates sold by the government to date at par, plus accrued interest, was estimated at $147,391,400.

AMERICAN COTTON FOR WORLD SUPPLY

Crop Expert Says Farm Wages, Industrial Salaries and Merchants' Margins Must Be Equalized to Remedy Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The remedy for the present cotton situation seems to be in a readjustment of wages as between farmers, industrial labor and merchants," said W. R. Meadows, director of the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, at the convention of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers. "Either farmers' wages must advance, or skilled industrial labor must decline and merchants' margins of profit be decreased.

"After a summer spent in Europe and Egypt studying conditions in the production of marketing of cotton, I am convinced that the world must remain dependent upon the United States for its supply of standard upland cotton for many years to come. I therefore wish to lay down as one of the fundamental conditions the fact that the world is dependent on the United States for its supply of cotton for the present and for the immediate future.

"I next wish to point out the decrease in the production of cotton which has taken place in the world since 1914. The production of this year is less than half of what it was in 1914. It is this fact that I wish to call to your attention, and have you realize its importance, and see if we can the causes which have contributed to its decline in production."

The principal reasons for this decline, Mr. Meadows stated, were first, the fact that the production of cotton had not been profitable to farmers during this year and last, which has been a period of deflation after the years of war-time prosperity; second, the gradual spread of the boll-weevil, now covering practically the entire cotton belt; third, the fact that industrial labor has commanded better prices than farm labor, and thus many families have removed from the farm to other lines of work; fourth, is the lack of the use of commercial fertilizer, as the low price for last year's crop made the farmer unable or unwilling to purchase and put it on the field to make this year's crop.

"It thus appears that two successive bad years to the cotton farmers have brought them to a state where they must contemplate next year's crop of cotton with great concern, and must look first of all to making a living at home through the production of food crops for man and beast and leave cotton to be a strictly surplus crop."

"Applying these conditions to the interests of the members of this association, I wish to point out especially that through the low price received for last year's crop, and through the failure of this year's cotton to yield in normal quantities, the cotton section of the United States has had its purchasing power largely curtailed, and the people of that section are not in position where they can purchase your ready-made garments in normal quantities, and the outlet for your goods is therefore in a measure restricted. I should like also to bring to your attention the fact that through the production of food crops in the south an outlet for much crops to the western farmer is closed, and therefore the price of the crops grown in the central and western states must decline. This condition also has a direct bearing on the quantity of ready-made garments which will be needed."

WILL ELECTRICITY SUPPLANT STEAM POWER IN ONTARIO?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

STRATFORD, Ontario—The substitution of electric for steam power in transportation and in industry is one of the subjects that will occupy the attention of municipal representatives at the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Associated Boards of Trade to be held here. The matter is considered to be one of importance in order to obviate the annual expenditure of millions of dollars for foreign coal and to help develop industries at home. Ontario cities in the Niagara power zone realize the importance of the use of available electrical energy, and it is understood a stand in favor of electrification will be taken at the convention. A resolution asking the Drury Government to act promptly and energetically in the matter of authorizing new radial lines is forecasted, and it is also likely that the proposal to electrify existing steam lines of the Grand Trunk Railway will be discussed and possibly approved.

The City Council of London has already revived the proposal for the electrification of the London, Huron & Bruce branch line, and citizens of Stratford believe that the London-Stratford branch should be taken in hand at the same time. This branch is a unit in the London-Toronto hydro-radial proposed and applied for by the municipalities concerned, but for which the sanction of the government is indefinitely withheld. Since the chief objection to the radial plans on the part of the Drury Government seems to be the cost of construction of new electric lines and the doubt as to the paying properties of lines through new districts, it is felt that no objection could be taken in provincial government circles to proposals to electrify lines now solvent under steam construction and running through tried and tested industrial districts, particularly if the municipalities assume all the responsibility without asking the government to guarantee the necessary bonds.

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway will probably use electric power for its extension north from Cochrane. The Michigan Central Railway is negotiating for the electrification of its lines across southern Ontario. These are through lines, where the advantage of electrification is obvious. The expense of complete electrification on small branch lines where traffic is light and might not stand the overhead cost might be an obstacle to its general use, municipal authorities admit, but for these cases interesting experiments are now being conducted by the Canadian National Railways in order to escape the wasteful expenditure of coal.

ENFORCEMENT UP TO ALL CITIZENS

Prohibition Agent at Meeting of Automobile Men Appeals for Genuine Impartial Support of Whole Community

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"As a law enforcement officer I appeal to you for genuine, impartial enforcement, whether it is the Eighteenth or the Fourth Amendment, or the entire Constitution, of the United States," said Harold D. Wilson, prohibition enforcement agent for Massachusetts, addressing a meeting of the Bay State Automobile Association.

"I am not talking to you men as prohibitionists, as automobilists or any other kind of an ist, but as American citizens," announced Mr. Wilson at the beginning. "Furthermore, it would never do for me to infer that any of you men were not 100 per cent for law enforcement. It happens to be my particular duty to be in the front line trenches in the matter of enforcing the Eighteenth or prohibitory amendment, but I am no more obligated to enforce this amendment than I am to respect the Fourth, which is really one of the biggest obstacles to the search for liquor.

"In explanation I will state that the Fourth Amendment makes any man's home sacred against search or seizure without a proper search warrant. I have great difficulty in securing search warrants for places which I have every reason to believe are loaded to the gunwales with liquor. Nevertheless I do not intend myself, and I will not permit my men to violate the Fourth Amendment in order to enforce the Eighteenth. While the Volstead Act is a part of the laws of this country it is up to you, as much as it is to me, to see that this law is lived up to and it is my contention that all laws should be enforced from the top down and not from the bottom up. In other words, I would rather catch one of you fellows bootlegging or carousing at some banquet than I would 25 Polaks. The foreigners coming to our shores know little of our laws and much less of our ideals. You can never bring about a proper respect for law among this class of people if they see our leaders violating any law whether it be the Eighteenth Amendment or some other equally important statute. One of the greatest difficulties that I find in the enforcement of the prohibitory laws is the persistent, insidious propaganda of the liquor interests, precious little of which is founded on truth.

"They say that the prohibitory amendment does not prohibit, but can you tell me any law that we have that actually prohibits? We have murders every day; we have stealing every day. I believe I am safe in stating that when the first laws were passed prohibiting highwaymen from stealing promiscuously in Old England that two-thirds of the people sanctioned stealing from the wealthy people. We have had laws for thievery for many years, but we still have many who deem it their personal privilege to steal.

"I might draw your attention to the law prohibiting the carrying of fire arms without a permit. This law is violated with absolute abandon. Every crook that we pick up totes a gun. This is a more vicious violation than the sale of liquor.

"They say that there is more intoxicating liquor sold than ever before, yet I raided 33 near-beer saloons in Boston Saturday night and in no place did we get more than a quart and in a number of places we could not find the slightest indication of any being sold. In other words, none of these saloons are carrying more than a quart or two at a time. In the old days on a Saturday night, there were anywhere from five or more bartenders behind each bar working at top speed."

CANADIAN FISHING INDUSTRY INJURED BY FORDNEY TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario—The Lake Erie Fishermen's Association at their annual convention here will endeavor to find a remedy for conditions resulting from the Fordney Bill. At the present time, as a result of the tariff imposed, the fishing industry along the Canadian shore of Lake Erie has been ruined, and unless relief is obtained, the extensive fisheries will cease to figure as an asset in Canada's economic affairs.

The greater part of the Canadian fisherman's business is that which he carries on by exporting his product to the United States, and as a result of the tariff, it is stated, it is now practically impossible to ship fish into the United States at a profit. In fact, by the time the duty is added, the price in the American market is prohibitive. The only feature of the situation that gives ground for hope is that while hundreds of men are engaged in the fishing industry along a short stretch of the lake shore, hardly a pound of their product is consumed by the Canadian people, and if by some development plan this market can be expanded and supplied, the fisheries may still carry on through a period of stress until foreign markets are again made available.

A deputation will also be sent to Ottawa, and another to the American Fishermen's Association in an effort to enlist cooperation to bring about a more suitable tariff arrangement. Protest already made at Washington elicited the explanation that there is a Canadian customs duty against American fish shipped into Canada, and the American tariff is merely by way of protection. Temporary relief for the fishermen is expected in a Buy-Canadian-Fish campaign and hope is expressed that suitable tariff conditions may later be outlined.

NEW YORK LANDLORDS WANT LAWS CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Owners' requests for amendments of the New York rent laws, if they are to be continued for a further period, are set forth in a statement issued by the New York Real Estate Board, through Victor M. Earle, chairman of the membership committee. These requests are five in number, and provide, first, that written leases made subsequent to the enactment should be valid, and not within the protection of the rent laws, though tenants need not move from the premises now occupied.

Second, a holdover tenant shall be held until the expiration of the term fixed by the rent laws. At present the law binds the owner only, and a tenant can move out at will and leave the landlord with a vacant apartment. The rent to be paid by the holder tenant shall be fixed on the basis of the reasonable rate.

Third, when the landlord has been offered a renewal at the old rate, by four months' notice, the offer must be accepted 30 days before the expiration of the old lease, or the tenant must move when the old lease expires.

Fourth, where a cooperative selling plan has been announced, where 25 per cent of the apartments in the house are included in the plan, a purchaser shall have the right to occupy the apartment actually purchased and selected. At present every apartment must be included in the cooperative proposition, and it is impossible to organize such a 100-per-cent plan under present conditions on Manhattan Island.

Fifth, 10 per cent of the actual market value shall be fixed as a reasonable profit, to be used in fixing the rent, in place of the present basis of the landlord's equity.

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EDUCATIONAL

RHODESIA'S REPORT OF PROGRESS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Education, in a country with a sparsely and widely scattered population like Rhodesia, presents obvious difficulties, but the administration, through the Department of Education, is meeting the problems with an appreciable degree of success. In the recently published annual report of the director of education some very interesting information is given as to the progress of the work of his department. The number of European pupils has increased from 4674 in the previous year to 5056 during the period under review, and the average attendance for the year was 85.10 per cent of the possible maximum, which showed an improvement as compared with the figures supplied by the last report.

The system of boarding pupils at some of the schools has helped to solve the problem of attendance for those coming from a distance, and a large increase of boarders was recorded. Of the 1289 boarders in residence in December, 1920, the number in institutions controlled by the department was 851, and it is clear that the community grows increasingly dependent upon the government for the provision of boarding institutions. It should be noted, however, that certain private schools in Salisbury and Gwelo have undertaken large extensions of their premises during the year, providing additions both to classroom and dormitory accommodation.

The quality of education in Rhodesia has substantially improved, and in Standard VII, and those classes above it, the increase in pupils has been abnormal. Broadly considered, the classes above Standard VI are those in which the primary stage has been passed and secondary work definitely undertaken. It is therefore very satisfactory to record that in this section of the schools there has been an increase of 107 pupils during the year. The classes in the secondary school are much more expensive than the classes below them. The progress which has been achieved indicates clearly that the liberal view taken by the government of the needs of Rhodesian education is being appreciated in increasing measure, and that parents are taking advantage, more than ever before, of the excellent facilities offered.

Grounds for Optimism

Another optimistic note is sounded in regard to teachers, for it is stated that it is certain that never before have the staffs of schools been so complete, so well-qualified, or so varied in experience as they are now. Of 239 teachers directly employed by the government, at the end of the year 172 held professional certificates, and 32 were graduates of universities. In aided schools there were 51 teachers, and of these 34 were certificate and five were graduates.

The financial aspect of Rhodesian education is naturally a very important one, and it is interesting to note that in the schools of the territory it now costs approximately £20 per annum to educate a child, and over £50 to maintain him. At the present cost of building, the school accomodation costs £30 a head, and boarding house accommodation is very expensive. The public expenditure on education during the year amounted to £171,831 as compared with £125,564 in the previous year. The receipts from school and boarding fees totaled £51,241 against £39,623.

The importance of continuation schools has not been lost sight of and for many years past efforts have been made to provide classes for pupils who, having left school, have felt the need for further education. Such classes were at one time limited to ordinary school subjects of the code for elementary schools, but as time went on it became clear that extension was desirable. Accordingly, at various times, and in different centers, such as Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali, classes in commercial subjects, classes for matriculation students, and special technical classes, to meet the requirements of particular localities, were instituted. Such classes have existed during the year at Que Que, Umtali and Bulawayo which are of special interest, for here are taught machine drawing and construction, practical mathematics and at Que Que applied mechanics. At that place and at Umtali there are also commercial classes in which shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping are taught.

The Language Question

In regard to the medium of instruction, it may be stated that the language question is intimately bound up with that of education in Rhodesia. There is a growing tendency to substitute Afrikaans for the other forms of Dutch as a medium of instruction, and as the literary language of the Dutch-speaking population. The movement is a natural one, as Afrikaans has long been the language spoken in the homes of the Dutch of South Africa to the practical exclusion of the more literary forms of Dutch. During the year under review it became clear that what has been happening for several years past throughout the Union of South Africa is now occurring in Rhodesia also. It has therefore been decided to allow complete freedom in the matter. Afrikaans will take the place of Holland's Dutch in all schools in which the change is desired. There are still certain difficulties, but it is understood that rapid progress has been made in the standardization of Afrikaans grammar and spelling, and in making available a wider range of literature as well as of ordinary school reading books. There is likely to be some little delay in the matter on account of the great demand for the new books throughout South Africa, but inquiries have been instituted with a view to selecting the most suitable books and arranging for them to be purchased in sufficient quantities.

The education of colored children, that is, children of other than Europeans and aboriginal natives, has presented difficulties. There are three schools engaged in this branch of instruction. They are situated at Bulawayo, Salisbury and Umtali, and the number of scholars is 198, which shows an increase on the previous year's figures. The teaching staff of these colored schools consists of seven teachers, all colored, of whom six hold professional certificates. The facilities offered for the education of colored children are inadequate, as outside the three towns mentioned there are practically no schools available, and although colored children may attend native schools, their parents are very reluctant to take this course.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN HONOLULU, HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Plans for the inauguration of a territory-wide system of industrial and manual training are now under consideration by members of a committee on specialized education of the American Legion appointed recently by John R. Galt, Hawaiian department commander.

The purpose of the committee is to increase industrial supervision in the territorial public schools, and the movement now under way has the undivided support of the administration, the department of public instruction and the newspapers. Gov. Wallace R. Farrington has personally indorsed the idea in frequent public utterances.

Frank E. Midkiff, chairman of the committee, has explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the legion realizes the great need of this type of education in the islands, recognizes the value of the work that has already been done along this line by the department of public instruction, and is aware that there are thousands of children now being trained as clerks and stenographers; that is, trained away from the soil and from all productive occupations, and from dignified manual labor, notwithstanding the fact that Hawaii is first and last an agricultural country.

The situation is really serious, chairman Midkiff explained, and is going to become more so year after year unless something is done, and at once, to remedy it. At a recent meeting of the committee it was decided to undertake two definite lines of endeavor:

First—To prepare a bill, for introduction at the next session of the territorial Legislature, looking toward an increase of industrial training in the public schools.

Secondly—To ask the Hawaiian Teachers Association to appoint a committee to cooperate with the legion in working out a definite program of specialized education.

Beyond this, the committee discussed in detail special needs and difficulties which may be encountered, and outlined plans for a widespread campaign of publicity in the islands so that parents of all races may be informed of what the committee intends doing, and of the value of increased industrial education. The extension education committee of the Central Y. M. C. A. at Honolulu, the school commissioners and the industrial supervisors on the several islands will be invited to work with the legion.

Following several preliminary meetings, definite plans will be proposed for a comprehensive system of industrial education, including the obtaining of a suitable tract of land, the erection of shops and other necessary buildings, the purchase of machinery and other equipment, and the employment of competent teachers. An effort will also be made to reach a definite decision upon the practical parts of this broader scheme of education that can be accomplished immediately.

In the institution such as planned by the committee, with the aid of territorial funds, either in whole or in part, boys would be taught agriculture and trained with a view to giving them an intimate working knowledge of the territory's basic industries, including sugar, pineapples and sisal. They would also be taught carpentry, gas engine mechanics, practical electricity, and all forms of general shop work. Girls would be taught home-making, cooking and sewing.

But above all, says Chairman Midkiff, the boys would be encouraged to return to the soil, and especially to plantations, where they might either till cane, pineapples or other products on shares or under contracts, or serve as artisans in the mills and canneries, thus avoiding the wasting of valuable time in apprenticeship work.

THE CALDECOTT COMMUNITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Caldecott Community is the name given to an education experiment which has several new features. Beginning in St. Pancras, London, as a free nursery school for the infant children of working-class parents, it evolved into a boarding school with its headquarters in the country, at Charlton Court, Kent. There are forty little Londoners at present in the school and they go home for the holidays three times a year. They take a share in all the work necessary in their small community, having their daily and weekly duties in the house, about the farm, and in the schoolroom.

This is a pioneer attempt to give working-class children the benefits of boarding-school life. It has the advantage, also, of bringing the beauty and joy of nature and the countryside into the lives of children who would otherwise know nothing but town experiences. The chief feature of the school, however, is the manner in which the work has been organized. There are four schoolrooms, the nursery, the junior playroom, the study, and the senior study, and in them the system of work is based on the two ideas of self-directed industry and of individual instruction. In the nursery the children are left to their own devices among material for reading and number work, games, modeling and so on; and at times some individual child receives the stimulus of a five minutes' lesson on number work and reading.

In the junior playroom children are still at liberty to occupy themselves as they please; and short lessons in primitive history, poetry and number work are added to the scheme. The arrangement of work in the study more closely resembles that of the ordinary classroom, because it is felt that here the guidance of the teacher is of value in helping the pupils to pass from the freedom of the playroom to the responsibility of the senior study. The pupils in this highest section carry out still further the system of independence in their work and responsibility for the arrangement of their own time, so that, for example, a history lesson of 30 minutes may be followed up and developed in the course of two or three hours' work on the part of the pupils. It is being found that this system, giving, as it does, greater freedom than is usually the case, is working well and happily; and it is anticipated that good results will be visible in the after lives of the pupils.

COURSE IN MOTION PICTURE MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Pupils taught by a combination of motion pictures and oral instruction pass examinations at an average of 22 per cent higher than those instructed orally only, according to an experiment conducted by a graduate student of Columbia University upon 500 New York school children. The university has announced that the course in motion picture making will be continued as a part of the university curricula. The children experimented upon were divided into three groups. At one time they received oral instruction only. In the next groups they had 12 minutes of motion pictures followed by oral instruction and in the third group that order was reversed.

The Columbia course in motion picture making is planned to give a working knowledge of the technique of motion picture production and includes planning a picture, its photographing, the mechanism of the camera, the methods of producing natural color, cartoon, trick and technical drawing pictures. It is given by leading motion picture directors, critics and writers, and is aimed to fit men and women to become movie directors and to produce worthwhile pictures. Rowland Rogers, who is giving the course, says that educators are paying serious attention to the use of visual aids in education and that they consider it well worth while to train future motion picture directors in view of the way in which the pictures influence the habits, ideals and thinking of great masses of the people.

HARVARD MEN AND EXPANSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — At least a little can be done by the students themselves to overcome the dissatisfaction with the present system of education, it was agreed at a meeting of the Student Liberal Club of Harvard. The students can seek out the professors they care to know outside of business hours; they can pursue an individual course of reading. During the meeting, examples of dissatisfaction were brought out as follows:

1. The lack of opportunity for contact with professors, particularly in the larger courses. 2. The fact that the tutorial system, as constituted at present, is at best a hybrid product; to a certain extent hampered by the lecture system. 3. Tutors and assistants are far too incapable. They do not stimulate intellectual activity; neither do they inspire men to the effective pursuit of their studies. 4. Compulsory attendance at classes and too frequent hour examinations, particularly in the junior and senior years, injure the tutorial system, in so far as it has been introduced. They also hinder consistent attempts at intellectual development outside of courses.

It was pointed out that these faults could not be remedied at once, that in the first place there is the strict adherence to tradition at the university, which makes any change difficult, also that it takes additional funds for expansion and improvement in the teaching staff. If anything was to be accomplished, it was further shown, there must be a real recognition of the need of improvement both on the part of the student and of the faculty.

Agricultural students excelled in scholarship at the University of Wisconsin last semester. The weighted average of all students in the College of Agriculture was higher than the weighted average of any of the other colleges, according to a table of scholarship averages of various groups of students for the second semester, 1920-21, just prepared by Dean S. H. Goodnight.

About 6 per cent of Wisconsin's educational expenditures go into her state university.

LATIN AND GREEK IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The much talked of educational reform demanded by Léon Bérard, the Minister of Public Instruction, is now before Parliament. Its main point is to generalize the study of Latin and of Greek in secondary education. It should be remarked that the project encounters a strong opposition among a large number of professors not only of natural science but of letters. The case of Mr. Bérard has been stated; the opinion of Professor Brunot, the Doyen of the Faculté des Lettres, may now be considered.

Even if the reform is adopted, he says, it will in practice be found inapplicable. The reform of 1902 succeeded very slowly; certain professors and administrators did not loyally carry out the scheme. They made a mere caricature of the section D which is without Latin. At the beginning, this section only counted four or five pupils at the Lycée Condorcet; today it counts about 90. The proportion is even stronger in favor of modern education in the lycées and colleges of the provinces. In some of these colleges there are only one or two classical scholars. Modernism in education has passed into French manners and it is impossible to fight against it.

Before condemning the reform of 1902 which has thus been consecrated by experiments which were never theless made with bad grace, had an inquiry been made? Had the inspectors and the faculties been consulted? No. One would believe that this project is a sort of ukase making Latin obligatory. If predominance were given to Latin and to Greek the natural science teachers would certainly not be flattered to have only the French of the second class, the throwouts of classical education. What is extraordinary is that these decisions come after the war during which French technical science and a knowledge of living languages have played such a part.

Cause of Protest

To put Greek and Latin at the base of general culture, to create a deep division between primary and secondary education, is not only to exclude the masses from superior education, in these days of democracy, to the profit of those who have the privilege of fortune, but is to go against the world's progress, which sooner or later will break all resistance.

The opinion of Mr. Brunot is thus expressed in what must be taken as an authoritative interview in an unmistakable manner. In the sixteenth century, he continued, there existed neither letters nor natural science in the vulgar tongue and it was declared that they would never exist in the vulgar tongue. In the seventeenth century our great authors showed that French letters could exist, and our natural scientists of the eighteenth century demonstrated that there might be sciences in French. Why should the university not surrender to clear evidence? Why should it obstinately remain Latinist? It needed the spade work of the Revolution to throw down the worm-eaten edifice and to bring into honor instruction in French. Napoleon restored instruction in Latin. Philosophy was taught in Latin. To that Napoleonic reform we are asked to return today under the singular pretext that it is impossible to learn French well without having learned Latin and Greek. This is a strange advertisement for French culture! Foreigners have believed until now that French culture had replaced Latin and Greek culture, because it was the quintessence of them.

The Doyen, continuing in this strain, demanded if France now intended to deny the value of her literature, her philosophy, her genius, and to declare in the face of a stupefied world that these things did not suffice for the formation of French youth. To make such a declaration was to admit bankruptcy, an intellectual bankruptcy proclaimed at a moment when France had most need of her moral influence.

Objection to Latin as an Essential

He called the idea of the indispensability of Latin a pedagogic error. Certainly Latin explained certain French words. But a tenth part of the effort made in the study of Latin, devoted to the study of French, would obtain better results. French as it existed had been consecrated by usage and represented French thought. For example, he took the word évêque (bishop). Originally it may have signified inspector. But did one speak of an évêque of police, or an évêque of a factory, or an évêque of tramways? The word vergogne was not better understood than honte (shame), simply because the Latin origin of the former word had been remembered and the Germanic origin of the second had been forgotten. It was ridiculous to confound history and archæology. Paris was not explained by the Baths of Julien. It was explained by the history of France. It was by their history and not by their origin that the words of a living tongue were explained, and French words should be followed through their use in successive generations.

Another example which he took in this interview to make clear his meaning was the word volume, from the Latin volumen. In Latin it signifies roll. In French it signifies book. Such linguistic curiosities have a restricted interest for a certain class and should not be imposed as of primary importance on all the pupils in France. In short, he declared against the conception of education which consists in cramming children with words when what is required above all is an observation and understanding of life. Molière has not succeeded in killing by ridicule pretentious pedantry.

This does not mean that he is against Latin and Greek as such. He would not eliminate these studies, but would leave them to those who have a veritable vocation for them. It is in the interest of Latin studies that they should be regarded as special studies.

Opposed by Men in Technology

At the same time Emile Borel, who is a celebrated professor of natural sciences, expressed himself against this reform. As a natural scientist he naturally approached the subject from a different angle. He said it was not a matter of indifference to scientific men whether general culture was based upon ancient or modern humanities. What they desired was that pupils who had issued from one system of instruction or from the other system of instruction should stand on a footing of equality. Scientific study should be pursued by all without regard to the nature of the general culture. The nation above all had need of technicians, engineers, and savants. It would be wrong that young men who went through the primary and the technical schools should be stopped by their ignorance of Greek and of Latin in their accession to the highest scientific grade. Some of the most eminent professors at the Sorbonne and at the College de France had little knowledge of Latin and Greek.

A knowledge of English, German, and Italian was absolutely necessary for studies of natural science, since Latin had ceased to be the universal language of savants. Modern science was international. It was not Latin, it was not Greek. In their relations to foreign scientists French scientists would be better served by modern knowledge than by ancient knowledge. As for the so-called classic discipline, he did not recognize its utility in the instruction of technology. Intellectual discipline, in fact, depends more upon the professor than upon the character of the instruction. In the old days there were many fine professors of Latin and Greek, while professors of living tongues were rare and mediocre. Today the situation is reversed.

Moreover, he believed that Latin studies would suffer if they were rendered obligatory. Specialization should not be premature. All kinds of careers should be open to all, and it was only after the pupil had proceeded in liberty that the should choose whether he would adopt a career in natural science or in scholastics.

ARITHMETIC TEACHING IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is urged by many educationists that the subject of arithmetic is in need of a critical examination as regards both content and method of teaching. Miss Margaret Drummond has recently taken the matter up in the columns of the Scottish Educational Journal. As the result of some five years' investigation she has come to some definite conclusions which are of importance, especially to teachers of infants. The chief of these are as follows:

1. No child should receive formal lessons in number work until he can count things accurately.

2. Until this power is acquired formal lessons are definitely against the child's interests.

3. By giving no formal lessons until the child is six, or even seven years of age, no loss will be sustained

4. A very great deal of practice in saying over the series of number names is necessary. Most children spontaneously give this practice. If any child does not practice, means should be devised to induce him to do so. Favorable opportunities can be provided by games and marching.

5. The analysis of numbers should not be taught at all; the child can safely be left to make his own analyses.

6. The knowledge of number and the ability to perform number operations that are acquired in the infant department are mainly the result of the growth of the child's ability; this growth takes place not because of the teaching but often in spite of it.

7. No child under seven, or perhaps eight, should be "inspected" in this subject.

Most of the difficulty in teaching arithmetic to little children, says Miss Drummond, arises from their extreme youth. It is not sufficiently recognized that the idea of number is an abstract idea, and the study of number demands from the beginning the power of abstract thought. Now, no amount of teaching, however skillful, will give the power to think on the abstract plane. This power comes to human beings by a natural maturing of their powers. Realization of the nature of number comes slowly to the child through his own activity in counting. He shows that he feels that this is for him the way of development by his assiduity in counting. He has no idea of limiting himself to 10 or 20 or 100. He likes to count "lots and lots and lots of things." While he is doing this, he is not only gaining the abstract idea of number, he is really learning addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, for these are all implicit in the counting.

Most children would, if treated in this way, have a thorough understanding of number relations by the time they were eight or nine. They would then be ready to have their number knowledge systematized and rendered effective. Their attitude to numbers would be one of confidence and pleasure. This alone would make an enormous difference in their learning capacity. An important maxim is not to strike before the iron is hot. It is the same with mathematics as it is with literature.

MUSIC IN EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The attitude of British educationalists toward music has undergone a notable change during the past few years. Up till quite recently the subject suffered a neglect which involved a serious loss to the whole nation. While its value as a source of refined and noble pleasure has always been recognized, other aspects of its bearing upon human welfare have not in the past been so universally admitted. As Sir Henry Hadow has well said, music is a form of intellectual and human training with which we cannot afford to dispense. It is not merely a matter of pleasing the ear with successions of beautiful sounds or stirring the emotions with vibrating tone and poignant rhythm. It is just as truly a form of discipline as any subject in natural science or mathematics. It is just as truly a language as French or Latin. Like all art it answers the supreme condition that it must be a means of expression appealing to the higher side of human nature. Further, in common with poetry, dancing, and other rhythmic arts, music has the function of developing imaginative perception in infancy and childhood, even before the reason becomes developed.

This higher status of music in the world of education corresponds with its higher position in the general life of the people. It is not so long ago that the common conception of a musical education was a long and arduous process of acquiring more or less facility in playing the piano; and even this accomplishment was valued more on social than on cultural grounds. Today a musical education no longer means an unwelcome drill in the elementary practice of an instrument; the tendency is to give intensive executive training only to those pupils who are likely to become skilled performers. At the same time the net of musical appreciation is being thrown wider than ever, and musical education, in the broad sense of the term, is being brought within the reach of all who have any taste and liking for music. The foundation of such an education is, of course, the training of the ear, and the importance of giving every child the opportunity to listen to music and to enjoy it with understanding is now finding recognition.

Music's Climb in the Schools

It is to the credit of the elementary schools that they have long given the subject honorable place in the curriculum. When the higher types of school were still without systematic musical training, in many cases without any music at all, the elementary schools were doing valuable pioneer work in ear training and sight singing. The monopoly of the elementary school is to exist no longer. The higher schools have begun to find a place for music either in the curriculum itself or in the corporate life of the school. Capable music masters are employed and school concerts are more frequent and of an improved quality. At the universities a similar transformation has taken place, and this cannot be without a powerful influence upon the whole system of education. Nor should mention be omitted of the practice now growing among local education authorities of appointing advisers and directors to organize the teaching of music in the schools—an innovation which is already bearing fruit in a distinct elevation of the standard of attainment.

It is obvious that the most suitable form of musical education for schools is that obtained by means of class-singing. Instrumental technique may be added in the case of individuals, with beneficial results in the way of additional interest. But for the bulk of the pupils the voice will be the only medium. It is interesting in this connection to note that many authorities are now urging the extension of the practice which has hitherto been largely confined to elementary schools of using the movable Don method, or tonic solfa system, as the means of teaching sight-singing. It has the merit of being the surest introduction to the staff notation, and what is more important, is an easily accessible gateway to music itself. The objection which has been raised to its use in the past has arisen from the fact that it has often been made the end instead of merely the beginning of musical learning: many good readers of tonic solfa were not taught to apply their knowledge to the generally accepted notation. This limitation is now, however, being removed by teaching the two notations side by side.

Concerts Specially for Children

In the modern process of strengthening the faculty of appreciation by extending the range of musical experience available for the pupils, some intensive training has had to be sacrificed. This gave occasion not long ago for the issue of a memorandum signed by Sir Frederick Bridge, Sir Edward Elgar and Sir Charles Stanford deploring the lowered standard of sight-singing in schools and training colleges. There is no doubt that they indicated the weak spot in present-day musical training, but that this deficiency is more than compensated for by an advance in other directions is generally admitted.

It is in this latter direction, indeed, that the most promising developments are taking place. It is becoming a common practice to arrange performances of good music specially for school children. When these recitals are preceded, as they often are, by explanatory addresses, their value as a form of musical education is obvious. As an example of the method in which such demonstrations are being carried out, the case of West Bromwich may be cited. At the first recital organized by the local education authority over a thousand of the senior pupils of the city were present. The Borough organist, who conducted the concert, explained briefly each item, both solos and part songs and organ music. A note on the program gave a brief account of Sullivan's life and musical career. The result of the concert was a distinct addition to the musical knowledge of the children and an awakening of interest in the subject. An experiment at Gloucester took the form of a series of organ recitals, while in certain other towns, such as Bradford and Newcastle, special series of orchestral concerts have been given.

Perhaps, however, the readiest and cheapest means of bringing good music into the schools is through the medium of the gramophone, and it is pleasing to note that this method is rapidly finding favor. By this means it is possible to take the work of the greatest performers and the best orchestras into every class-room. School children may in future learn as much about Beethoven as they now do about the Battle of Waterloo, and they may become as familiar with music as with literature. It has been said that to most people music is an unknown tongue. For a large number of people to go to a concert is like going to see a play in a language they do not understand. Obviously the best method of remedying this deficiency is to supply the nation's children with frequent opportunities of listening to music. In this way will it be possible to give this form of culture its rightful place as one of the greatest ennobling and refining elements in the life of the community.

EDUCATION NOTES

"There is a shortage of teachers until each pupil goes to school a full day, in a group not larger than 35, and taught by a teacher who has been trained at least two years beyond the secondary school course," declares Frank W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education in Massachusetts. Out of 14 states giving official reports in teacher training, four of the first five, in the order of their quality and extent of training, are New England states, continued Mr. Wright—with special emphasis on account of the fact that a year or two ago certain educational surveys appeared to indicate that the New England states, particularly Massachusetts, had fallen behind in school standards.

As to the limiting of the enrollment in a college or university, President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University has said that it is not always wise nor safe to limit growth, for "an American college is a delicate and sensitive organization which cannot be arbitrarily dealt with." It would not be consistent with public service, he continued, and, after obtaining a rather large endowment which was quite generally subscribed to, "it would not be gracious to turn around and say to the public that we have partially shut our doors." At the same time, he pointed out, some consideration should be given the many students who demand the loyalties and intimacies of a small undergraduate body. Seeing little hope in various proposed methods of selection, he concluded by saying that at least one thing could be done, and that was "to exclude the loafer and the man who is foul-minded and foul-mouthed, the dull, the sleepy and the aimless."

More than two-thirds of the schools of the United States are rural schools, according to a report of the Commissioner of Education, but these schools still constitute the most unsatisfactory part of the public school system. Also, it is in the country that the larger part of the illiteracy among native Americans is to be found, the report continues. The need for authoritative studies of organization, administration, courses of study, methods of teaching and adaptation of the work of rural schools to the life and needs of the communities which they serve, is most urgent. The reports of these studies should interpret to taxpayers and legislators, as well as to teachers and school officers, the plans and methods which are proved to be the most effective and economical, and should constantly hold up such standards and ideals as are reasonably attainable.

The cost of instruction approximately covered by the tuition fee is the accomplishment claimed for Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, one of the six colleges for women ranked in Class 1 by the United States Bureau of Education. This record in financing was made possible by a seven-year economy campaign. In 1914, said President W. W. Guth, the cost of instruction was $700 for each student, with a tuition fee of $150. The tuition charge has now been raised to $225 and a reduction of overhead expenses has brought the average cost of instruction down to $226.37. Furthermore, the salaries of the faculty have increased 65 per cent since 1914.

Short courses in agriculture for young farmers, inaugurated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture since the United Farmer Government assumed office, are proving to be quite a success, and although these courses are now established at only four points in the Province the sphere of activities is likely to be much wider next year. The courses last for three months in the winter season and are in charge of agricultural experts and demonstrators and teachers from the department and the women's institutes. In addition to the lectures in scientific agriculture the curriculum includes domestic science, millinery and other subjects for the girls.

Some 55 different kinds of degrees and diplomas have been granted for 31 different kinds of courses of study by the University of Wisconsin.

THE HOME FORUM

Shepherd o' the Farm

[In the Dorset Dialect]

Oh! I be shepherd o' the farm,
Wi' tinklèn bells, an' sheep-dog's bark,
An' wi' my crook a-thirt my eärm,
Here I do roye below the lark.

An' I do bide all day among
The bleäten sheep, an' pitch their vwold;
An' when the evenen sheädes be long,
Do zee em all a-penn'd an' twold. . . .

An' I beside a hawthorn tree,
Do' zit upon the zunny down,
While sheädes o' zummer clouds do vlee
Wi' silènt flight along the groun'.

An' there, among the many cries
O' sheep an' lambs, my dog do pass
A zultry hour, wi' blinken eyes,
An' nose a-stratch'd upon the grass;

But, in a twinklèn, at my word,
He's all awake, an' up, an' gone
Out roun' the sheep lik' any bird,
To do what he's a-zent upon.

—William Barnes.

Here on Mandalay Hill

. . . High above Mandalay, and almost surrounding it, rise the ruby mine mountains, and within the city itself is Mandalay Hill covered with countless pagodas. From this hill you can obtain a splendid view of the town and the surrounding country.

The journey is ended. The mist is on the rice fields and the sun is dropping low. Here on Mandalay Hill under the palm-trees . . .

If you've 'eard the East a-callin', you won't never 'eed naught else.
No! you won't 'eed nothin' else
But them spicy garlic smells,
An' the sunshine an' the palm-trees an' the tinkly temple-bells;
On the Road to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay;
Can't you 'ear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay,
On the Road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the Bay!

—Arley Munson, "Kipling's India."

Quick Reading

The best way of reading books with rapidity is, to acquire that habit of severe attention to what they contain that perpetually confines the mind to the single object it has in view. When you have read enough to have acquired the habit of reading without suffering your mind to wander, and when you can bring to bear upon your subject a great share of previous knowledge, you may then read with rapidity; before that, as you have taken the wrong road, the faster you proceed, the more you will be sure to err.—Sydney Smith.

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"Tear or Triumph"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the characteristics of the human mind, inevitably incidental to its belief in good and evil, is its tendency to resort to extremes. Desiring good as it conceives good, and dreading evil as it conceives evil, it is always looking from one to the other, triumphing in the attainment of a desire, or plunged into despondency over a failure to achieve a purpose. Amongst what may be called, for convenience sake, primitive peoples, this disposition has always been quite frank and its exercise regarded as right and natural. So utterly was this disposition accepted in Israel, in the time of Moses, for instance, that even he, with all his vision of the one God, ventured to go no farther in attempting to change it than in the eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth of the lex talionis. Israel triumphed in its day of triumph and wept in its day of affliction. It rejoiced over the discomfiture of its enemies, groaned under their triumph, and accepted such a state of things as the "ordained order."

With the coming of Christianity and its teaching, so strongly at variance with this disposition, with its command to the student to love his enemies, to do good to those that hated him and despitefully used him, a new condition of things was brought about. For the most part, it was a condition of pure hypocrisy. Theoretically, the new teaching was accepted; practically, it was entirely ignored. Ecclesiasticism prayed for its enemies in the morning and murdered them in the evening. It led its victims to the stake, or to the torture chamber, chanting words which constituted in themselves a condemnation of its very action. Triumph and despair, hatred and fear, still held sway unquestioned.

All through the centuries there were, of course, some who caught a glimpse of a different state of things,—men and women, in whom a great love for humanity seemed to overwhelm every other sentiment and triumph over all difficulties. It was not, however, until the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy that the futility and illegitimacy of this triumph and despair, as of all mere emotions, stood revealed. For Christian Science shows clearly that, like everything else human, they depend for their supposititious existence upon the belief in both good and evil. The moment this belief is given up, evil is eliminated, and the tear or the triumph must necessarily become meaningless and disappear. For, with the disappearance of materiality from consciousness, there comes the recognition that there is no triumph of evil to weep over and no failure of evil over which to triumph. As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 280 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings": "There are not two,—Mind *and* matter. We must get rid of that notion. As we commonly think, we imagine all is well if we cast something into the scale of Mind, but we must realize that Mind is not put into the scales with matter; then only are we working on one side and in Science."

This complete absence of changing emotions was particularly noticeable in the earthly career of Jesus of Nazareth. There is no record of his ever having expressed a doubt as to the certainty with which he could meet every problem which confronted him; neither is there any record of his having expressed any triumph over the fact that he had met them. His summing up of his great victory on the cross was contained in the simple words, "It is finished."

The reason for this is, of course, not far to seek. In the outlook of Jesus, there were never "two,"—Mind and matter. There was only one fact present to his consciousness, and that was the fact of Spirit, which alone quickeneth, or in other words, surely, that which alone is Life and reality. To a consciousness thus cognizant only of reality, in which God, good, Principle, is the only power or presence, there can be no opportunity for the indulgence of either triumph or despondency, both of which argue a belief in a condition not governed by Principle. It was at the grave of Lazarus, when confronted with what claimed to be the strongest manifestation of evil, that Jesus took occasion to affirm most pointedly the complete, all-else-excluding presence of good. His sole comment after he had restored Lazarus to life was, "Loose him; and let him go." The people might be amazed; they might say amongst themselves "we never saw it on this fashion"; they might ask in utter bewilderment, as his disciples did on one occasion, "What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?" But to Jesus of Nazareth about his father's business, demonstrating the truth of being, there was nothing wonderful, but something supremely natural in what he was doing.

As Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 476 and 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." In this perfect view of man there was no going or coming, no struggle between good and evil, no defeat of right and no triumph of wrong, nothing but the perennial unfoldment of good.

So the student of Christian Science, today, is forever on the watch against these tendencies of the human mind. He stands ready to cast them out whenever they obtrude themselves on consciousness, and he does so by the simple process of knowing their unreality, by recognizing the undisturbed serenity of ever-unfolding good, which can neither be helped nor hindered by the material manifestation of good or evil. In her poem, "Feed my Sheep" Mrs. Eddy expresses this thought with such abundant clarity when she writes:

"So, when day grows dark and cold,
Tear or triumph harms,
Lead Thy lambkins to the fold,
Take them in Thine arms;
Feed the hungry, heal the heart,
Till the morning's beam;
White as wool, ere they depart,
Shepherd, wash them clean."

("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 398.)

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"The Fish Market, Marseilles," by Henry Rushbury

A Comment on Niagara

Captain Jonathan Carver, in a description of his travels through the interior parts of North America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768 writes:

"This Lake (Erie) discharges its waters at the northeast end, into the River Niagara, which runs north and south, and is about thirty-six miles in length; from whence it falls into Lake Ontario. At the entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, lies Fort Niagara; and, about eighteen miles further up, those remarkable Falls which are esteemed one of the most extraordinary productions of nature at present known.

"As these have been visited by so many travellers, and so frequently described, I shall omit giving a particular description of them, and only observe, that the waters by which they are supplied, after taking their rise near two thousand miles to the northwest, and passing through the Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, during which they have been receiving constant accumulations, at length rush down a stupendous precipice of one hundred and forty feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid, that extends to the distance of eight or nine miles below, fall nearly as much more: this River soon after empties itself into Lake Ontario.

"The noise of these Falls might be heard an amazing way. I could plainly distinguish them in a calm morning more than twenty miles. Others have said that at particular times, and when the wind sits fair, the sound of them reaches fifteen leagues.

"It would appear that even in 1766 the Falls were already very well known." — (From "Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls," Charles Mason Dow.)

Marseilles

London and Paris are busy in a large way. Marseilles on a smaller scale is busier still—more multifariously alive. Not simply a few great nations, but all the tribes of the Mediterranean seem to have gathered together there, each in its own dress, with its own speech and habits. Beneath the heavy awnings of the cafés sit officers of the army and navy, soldiers of the African regiments in their semi-oriental uniforms, Turks wearing the fez, and Arabs in soiled white robes, with their burnous wrapped around them. . . . The Old Harbor—densely packed with sailing vessels, yachts, hulks, ships refitting, lateen-sailed fishing boats, motor craft, small steamers, pleasure boats and ferries—pushes its way lengthwise into the heart of the city. Over the far end of the harbor, a tall transporter bridge, gawky in outline, but not ungraceful in the slender strength of its steel wires and lattice-work, seems to be a barrier, a narrow gateway between the seething city and the wide sea. Notre Dame de la Garde uprears itself high on a bare rocky hill to the south of the Old Harbor. Along the coast, away from the hubbub of Marseilles, the purple and blue mountains stand out tranquilly.—"How 'Twas," by Stephen Reynolds.

Kensington Gardens of Other Days

Leigh Hunt recalls the picturesque figures in hoops and patches who frequented Kensington Gardens—the Court processions following the first two Georges and their attendants—the politicians in knee-breeches, and buckles, and powdered queues. He loves to go back to the days when, according to Horace Walpole, the Session in Parliament consisted chiefly of a dialogue between Pitt and Fox. He peoples Kensington once more, brings back the Duchesse de Mazurin in all her wonderful beauty, with her black Italian hair, walking along Kensington Square, and Talleyrand dwelling in that corner house which till lately rang with sweetest music evoked by dear muses of the present. He awakens the shades of Kensington Gore and its inhabitants—Wilkes issues forth from the house which once had the Grecian urn over the doorway; Wilberforce starts repeating the Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm verse by verse, as he paces the path from his home to Hyde Park Corner. But the urn is gone, and the ashes of the past scattered before the advance of time. . . . More than one generation, even nobler than that of which Leigh Hunt has written, divides us from them all, more than one generation has enjoyed the pleasant space and fresh air, and listened in turn to the birds singing in the great sylvan playground.

Browning loved the place, and used to sit there of a morning under the trees. I can remember my father greeting him one day, as the poet advanced towards us striding along the broad path that leads from the Bayswater Road. . . . How often have I seen Carlyle there walking on and on, "writing his footsteps along the ways of life." One special April morning, rainy and delicious, comes to my mind at this minute. He nodded to us as we caught him up, waited for us a minute, and then, as we followed in his wake, passed on by the Palace and round by the old Banqueting House, soft showers falling through the sunshine all the way.

One hot summer-time long ago the Tennysons lived in Kensington Gore. They seemed to us to make London into a country place, so associated did the poet and his house appear to be with Freshwater and its open downs; their boys used to go galloping along the Kensington High Street on their ponies as if they were at home. Tennyson, in his cloak and hat, took long daily walks into London. It was still possible then to walk, to converse as you walked, to think of something besides the crossings.

It would be endless to try to enumerate the names which are written on the old trees of Kensington Gardens, but I should like to say something of the playfellows of my youth; of the ducks in the Round Pond; of the memory of a certain gray goose, the terror of our childhood, before whom I and my contemporaries used to fly when we went to feed the waterfowl. . . . Besides this ferocious bird, there were others in great numbers, and among them two charming little ducks, my father's special favorites. They had bright eyes and colored faces and ornamental crests; they seemed to be of Chinese origin.

As I walked only yesterday, I had not much time to spare for the ducks of today, though I gave them a passing friendly glance for the sake of old times. I came home to resume my study of Leigh Hunt's two volumes, where I read of the possibilities which have been, as well as the facts which are.—"From the Porch," by Lady Ritchie.

There Were No Need

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps or courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals nor forts."

—From "The Education of Henry Adams."

A Page of History

[In the Harbor Among the Old Ships]

The sun was still high, but fast sloping westwards; there was a strong breeze blowing up the harbor from the south-west, the tide was full, the water was bright, its wavelets touched by the sunshine, each one sparkling like a diamond with fifty facets; the old ships, bathed in the soft evening light, looked as if they were resting from a long day's work, the hammers in the Dockyard were quiet, and though the beach was crowded it was with an idle throng who congregated together to talk of ships, and they naturally tended in the direction of the beach because the ships were in sight as illustrations. We kept our oars and mast with the running-gear in safety in one of the houses on the Hard behind a shop. It was a strange and picturesque shop, where everything was sold that was useless and interesting—a museum of a shop; in the window were Malay creases . . . clubs richly carved and ornamented for some South Sea Island chief; beads worked in every kind of fashion; feathers, bits of costume, everything that a sailor picks up abroad, brings home in his chest, and sells for nothing to such an omnivorous dealer as the owner of this shop. . . . He, indeed, was as strange as his shop.

We took our sculls and sails from the shop, and rigged our craft. She was built something on the lines of a wherry, for sea-worthiness; a strong, serviceable boat, not too heavy for a pair of sculls, and not too light to sail under good press of canvas. Everybody knew us on the beach—the boatmen, the old sailors, and the sailors' wives who were out with the children because the weather was so fine, all had a word to say to the Captain, touching their forelocks by way of preface. One carried our oars, another launched the boat, another sent a boy for a couple of rough sea-rugs, because the wind was high and the young lady might get wet, and in the midst of the general excitement we jumped in, and pushed off.

Celia sat in the stern, one of the rugs serving as a cushion, and held the rudder-strings. The Captain sat opposite her. I took the sculls to row her clear of the beach, until we could hoist her sail. . . .

Outside the ruck of boats which came and went between the opposite shores of the port we were in free and open water, and could ship the sculls and hoist our sail for a run up the harbor.

The sail up, I came aft, and sat down in the bottom of the ship, while the Captain held the rope and Celia the strings. And for a space none of us talked.

Our course carried us past the Docks and the shoreline buildings of the Dockyard. There were the white wharves, the cranes, the derricks, and all sorts of capstans, chains, and other gear for lifting and hoisting; the steam-tugs were lying alongside; all as deserted and as quiet as if the Yard belonged to some old civilization. . . . There were hundreds of ships lying there idle, their work over; some of them were coal hulks, some receiving hulks; most were old pensioners who did no work any more, floating at high tide, and at low tide lying on the soft cushion of the harbor mud. Presently we ran among them all; passing in and out, and through their lines. Then I took the rudder-strings so that Celia might look while the Captain talked.

He pushed his hat well back, sat upright, and began to look up and down the familiar craft with the eye of an old friend anxious to see them looking their best. It was not much they could show in the way of decoration, but the figure-heads were there still, and the balconies and carvings of the stern were mostly uninjured As for the hull, it had generally been painted either black, white or yellow. There were masts, but they had jury-masts to serve as derricks on occasion. "That is the 'Queen Charlotte,' my dear. She was flagship at Algiers when Lord Exmouth showed the Moors we would stand no more nonsense. . . ."

We were drawing near the last of the big ships.

"There, Celia, look at that craft," cried the Captain. "Do you see anything remarkable about her?"

"No; only she is yellow."

"That is because she is a receiving hulk," he informed her with the calmness that comes of a whole reservoir of knowledge behind. "It is in her cut that I mean. Don't you remark the cut of her stern, the lines of her bows?"

She shook her head, and laughed.

"Oh! the ignorance of womankind," said the Captain. "My dear, she's French. Now you see?"

Again Celia shook her head.

"Well," he sighed, "I suppose it's no use trying to make a young lady understand such a simple thing. If it had been a bit of lace now, or any other fal-lal and flapdoodle—never mind, my pretty, you're wise enough upon your own lines. That is the 'Blonde,' my dear, and she is one of the very last of the old prizes left. When she is broken up I don't know where I could go to look for another of the old French prizes. My father, who was a Master in the Navy, navigated her into this very port. She struck her flag off Brest.

"It is a page of history, children," he went on, "this old harbor. They ought to keep all the ships just as they are, and never break one up till she drops to pieces. The brave old ships! It seems a shame, too, to turn them into coal hulks. . . . I would paint them every year, and keep them for the boys and girls to see."—"By Celia's Arbor," by Walter Besant and James Rice.

The Queen Reads

"In an open space some distance from the castle stands a strange-looking hunting lodge, of ancient Gothic architecture, . . . Here the queen has a very quiet, mysterious room for work and study. The whole building suggests the châlet of the Sleeping Beauty, hidden away amongst the firs ever since the Middle Ages," writes Pierre Loti in his book about Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, or Carmen Sylva.

"Here every morning, all assembled before returning to dress for lunch. The queen's 'daughters' and maids of honor, who had not joined in the walk, had reached the rendez-vous by another path.

"It was here that I first heard the queen read us one of those 'Stories' she signs 'Carmen Sylva.' A religious silence fell around as soon as the music of her voice began to be heard. . . .

"The lofty firs surrounding us cast a kind of bluish semi-darkness over the pointed woodcarvings of the room in which we were sitting. The splash of water was heard mingling with the queen's voice; it came from a stream running down from the heights and passing close to the hunting lodge.

"I was sufficiently close to Her Majesty to see the words of the book as she turned over the pages, and great was my surprise to discover that what she was reading in French was written in German. It would have been impossible to guess it, for there was not the slightest hesitation in her charming diction; even the phrases she improvised were always harmonious.

"Only once did she pause for a word which did not come to her mind,—the name of a plant whose equivalent in French she had forgotten. 'Oh! . . .' she exclaimed, looking up to the ceiling,—and then she began a little impatient tapping of the foot, endeavoring to think of the word. Then, of a sudden, she shook the arm of the girl seated by her side, with the remark: 'Come, now, what are you doing to help me find the word . . . you little log!'

"Her charming voice and manner transformed this familiar phrase—which, coming from the lips of another, would have seemed trivial and commonplace—into something delightful, something distinguished, so unexpected and droll that we burst out laughing. . . .

"On another occasion I heard her perform the same wonderful feat in translating from the Roumanian. She was reading aloud an old mountain ballad, transposing it right off into rhythmical, poetical French. It would appear as though it were a matter of indifference to her which language she used as the vehicle of her thoughts. In this respect she resembles those accomplished musicians who play a piece of music in any key with like facility and intensity of feeling."—(Tr. by Fred Röthwell.)

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Tactics of "Le Grand Sauvage"

THERE is a story that Mr. Clemenceau was once asked for whom he would vote at a presidential election. "Je vote pour le plus bête," he replied, in his sardonic manner, and certainly the politicians who were responsible for bringing about the resignation of Mr. Briand, at the present moment, deserved Mr. Clemenceau's vote, in order that they may enjoy the consequences of taking their places in the new ministry. For the simple truth is that Mr. Briand has done a colossal task in the most difficult of circumstances. Ever since he accepted office he has been aware that the enemy has been lying in wait to destroy his ministry. That the end did not come before is entirely owing to the fact that they did not believe that the psychological moment had arrived. But Mr. Briand is a dangerous politician with whom to play. Mr. Briand knows better than any of them that it has not arrived yet, and that is precisely why Mr. Briand has resigned. Mr. Briand had made a great success in his speech to the Chambers. He was absolutely sure of a large majority, yet he resigned. When he went to the Chambers he had not made up his mind to do this, nor when he took his place at the tribune did any member of his cabinet know that he was going to.

It was, it appears, the President of the Chamber, Mr. Raoul Peret, who started the avalanche. Mr. Peret should have known Mr. Briand by this time, and should have known that Mr. Briand could not do his opponents a worse turn than by resigning at the present moment, when the Chamber was with him, and when the crowd on the quai outside was waiting to cheer him as he left. But Mr. Peret had to indulge himself in a quite uncalled-for criticism of a condition of things to which he did not himself know the answer. He declared, in opening the session, that France would never consent to undertakings in defiance and violation of rights which could not be proscribed. This, of course, meant nothing else than that France was to take its stand against the decision of the League of Nations with respect to German reparations. A little later Mr. Briand thundered back his reply. "On the question of a moratorium for Germany," he said, "you must make up your minds. Germany gains it because France has no power to prevent it. If the decision had been France's, we should never have consented to it, but the Treaty of Versailles gives the League of Nations power to grant delays, and you may make up your mind now that the majority of the Reparations Commission has agreed to grant a moratorium." Thus, having permitted Mr. Peret and any of his other opponents to understand exactly what was before them, in the policy they were embarking upon, Mr. Briand proceeded to carry the Chamber with him in his defense of his policy; and then in one dramatic sentence shifted the whole responsibility on to the backs of these opponents, by announcing his resignation.

That is Mr. Briand's way. Seven times has he been Premier of France, and seven times has he withdrawn when he heard the wolves of the opposition on his trail, and realized that the way to balk them was to leave them an empty seat. Mr. Briand will go into retirement, that also is Mr. Briand's way. His critics will come in to an inheritance they had no intention of inheriting, while Mr. Briand looks on at the stage from the wings, as it were, and smiles somewhat derisively. Then, when they have shown that they cannot control the circumstances they undertook to control, Mr. Briand will presumably come back, Premier of France for the eighth time. Mr. Briand will never deserve Mr. Clemenceau's reproach of being une bête. He has proved that more than seven times, and never proved it more clearly than in his carrying on of the Washington negotiations. It might have been thought that Mr. Briand made anything but a success of these negotiations, but Mr. Briand knew perfectly well what he was doing the whole time. He was bringing out before the whole world the bêtise of the men who first of all tried to prevent his going to Washington, and then urged him to Washington, in order to destroy him. These statesmen want France to play a lone hand all over the world. They want her to play a lone hand in the Levant, they want her to play a lone hand in the Japanese Sea, and they would like to have stirred up all the mischief they could in Washington. Mr. Briand shrugged his shoulders, enjoyed his hour of oratorical triumph, and then went home conscious that France had demonstrated before the world the impossibility of dealing with her in the face of the intrigues in Paris.

Mr. Viviani remained in Washington to make this clearer every day, and when Mr. Viviani left, having earned the sobriquet of "Peevish Papa Pettingill," Mr. Sarraut was left to pack his portmanteaux, and to put the finishing touches to the structure. Meantime Mr. Briand was openly declaring that if France was to safeguard herself she must have the friendship and support of Great Britain. In spite of the provocation to which Downing Street had been subjected for months past, he succeeded in gaining the support of Mr. Lloyd George. The proposed new entente with Great Britain was a great achievement, and when he came back to Paris with that treaty in his pocket, he knew that he had deserved well of France. But he knew also that any coterie of the opposition which succeeded in forfeiting that treaty would find themselves in a very difficult position. Mr. Briand's opponents were less wise than he, they took exception at once to the German moratorium, which was the result of the considered opinion of the body known as the Reparations Commission appointed under the treaty made at Versailles. Mr. Briand's attack from the tribune upon his opponents in the Chamber was therefore deadly. Amongst the bitterest of those opponents were the men who had been responsible for the Treaty of Versailles. You don't like the moratorium, he said to them in effect, then why did you make the Treaty of Versailles, and why, having made the Treaty of Versailles, do you criticize me because I find myself bound by it? Of course, the Chamber was with him, but it is probably not too much to say that when, having a vote of confidence within his grasp, he suddenly resigned, the least happy men in the whole Chamber were those whose tactics had brought about his resignation. Indeed, it would be easy to imagine Mr. Briand, if only he had the English, humming to himself meditatively, as he traversed the Quai d'Orsay, after leaving the Chambers,

> Ain't the owners gay,
> 'Cause we took the "Bolivar" safe across the Bay?

It is no particular secret that the President and Mr. Briand were by no means seeing eye to eye on the political situation, and it was his disagreement with the President at the cabinet council in the morning which was Mr. Briand's first notice of the storm that was rising. Still, when Mr. Briand went to the Chambers, he had apparently not made up his mind to resign. It was the words of Mr. Peret, coming on top of his disagreement with Mr. Millerand, which finally settled the question. And now Mr. Millerand has to find a new ministry to endeavor to pick up the pieces which have been broken in Cannes. How difficult it will be to pick up these pieces, no man knows better than Mr. Briand. In the Chambers they have nicknamed him "le Grand Sauvage," because he is one of the men who stand alone without a party. That, on occasion, is the very strength of his position, and it is not difficult to imagine "the Great Savage" awakening tomorrow morning in the temper of Mr. Loubet, on the day after he had ceased to be President of the Republic. On that famous day, it is said that Mr. Loubet looked out of the window, as he felt for his slippers, and, thinking of his successor, murmured, "Le pauvre Fallières."

After Penrose

IN SENDING a man like George Wharton Pepper to represent the eastern half of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, Governor Sproul has filled the place so long occupied by Boies Penrose, but not with a man of the Penrose type. Mr. Pepper has never had the word "practical" used in describing his political interests, in the sense in which it was often used in describing those of his predecessor. And yet Mr. Pepper is not at all the impractical sort. He has taken a keen interest in politics. He has lent himself to the discussion of important political questions in public. He has headed organizations whose purpose was the molding of opinion with respect to political decisions of the major sort. He has been the friend of political leaders like President Harding and former President Roosevelt. Nevertheless, he is as different from the man whose seat he will fill as a professor is different from a business man. He has lived in the same "Old Society Belt" of Philadelphia in which Senator Penrose was a resident, and has been a member of the same exclusive "Assembly" there that included the Penrose family. But Boies Penrose seldom or never mingled with this social group and was widely known in the other, or more lowly, half of the election district, while Mr. Pepper knows little of the ordinary voters of his ward but is fairly well informed as to what is being done and said by the "Assembly" group.

The fact that Mr. Pepper's selection for the Senate has been widely announced as altogether acceptable to the Administration would seem to indicate that he would not fall behind Senator Penrose on the score of strict regularity. And yet Mr. Pepper's marked admiration for and friendship with Theodore Roosevelt gives him a somewhat different tinge, politically, from what might be expected to appear in a thoroughgoing supporter of the Old Guard, which is what Penrose was and what Knox was—Knox, to whose type Mr. Pepper has been likened, saving only that he is accredited with a somewhat greater tendency toward independent action, here and there. Mr. Pepper frequently entertained Colonel Roosevelt at his Philadelphia residence, and perhaps it should not be now forgotten that he acted as counsel for Gifford Pinchot, another ardent admirer of the Roosevelt ideas, when Mr. Pinchot was pressing the investigation of Secretary Ballinger and his activities in respect to opening valuable public lands to private exploitation, in the Taft era. Among important corporation cases in which Mr. Pepper has brought his legal training to bear was the contest over $57,000,000 worth of stock in the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation. It is worth noting, too, that one of the Roosevelt dicta which Mr. Pepper quoted with evident approval on the occasion of a speech which he delivered in aid of the Roosevelt fund, in Boston, in the fall of 1919, was this, "Unless this world is made happier for the many, the many will make it uncomfortable for the few." Mr. Pepper evidently sympathized with the colonel's belief that "special privilege must be diluted in the interest of the Commonwealth," but he showed himself equally sympathetic with the notion of compulsory military service.

Not exactly of the Old Guard sort, then, nor yet too liberally progressive, is this new Senator from Pennsylvania. The method of his selection might seem to indicate, however, that the conditions of senatorial preferment, even in a partisan stronghold like Pennsylvania, are becoming somewhat freer than of old. The early intimations that this appointment would be so hedged about that it could not obstruct the course of Governor Sproul himself to the Senate seems to have been discounted by the statements of both the Governor and his new appointee that the latter is expected to become a candidate in the next election to fill out the rest of the Penrose term, ending in 1927, and that his appointment was unaccompanied by any suggestion restricting his freedom of action with respect to the later candidacy. Thus, at all events, the appearance of machine control of this position is avoided, and a strong intimation is given that popular sentiment is to be allowed to have rather free play in disposing of it.

This is the new note. This is what suggests that something has changed since the palmy days of the Penrose type. Perhaps it is the sign of Old Guardism disappearing. With such a significance it should be welcome, for the notion of an Old Guard in American government has overstayed its time. This country is no place, and the present is no time, for the ultra-conservatism which would maintain a favored class in control of government. Only the undue acquiescence of a considerable proportion of the voters could have kept the old idea operative until now. The true American idea, as every American knows, is that there is no favored class in government, and should not be. The only reason why bosses of the Penrose type have been so frequently in control of legislation in the United States is really the apathy of the voters. Apathy has prevented them from discovering that boss rule is not a necessary evil and setting themselves to overthrow it. That the voters get what they demand from the candidates whom they place in office, and even get the kind of candidates they demand, if they demand persistently and intently enough, is proved by the experience with prohibition. On that particular affair of politics, great numbers of voters were so insistent and persistent that they not only demanded the reform of their candidates but they followed up the demand with insistent and persistent argument and observation around the doors of every legislative body in the country, and in practically every political campaign. They did not merely pledge a candidate to support prohibition and then leave him to meet the arguments of the opposition single-handed all through the session. They had their own observers at hand all the time, following up the candidate and backing him up in his contests for the common object. It is that sort of work on the part of the voters that will get them what they want. The men who serve in representative positions in the United States may just as well be representatives of the honesty and morality of the citizenship as of the dishonesty and corruption, if the honest and moral elements will be as persistent in their political interest and activities as are the others. Men in office reflect the views and sentiments of the constituencies that put them there, and they do this perhaps more faithfully than they or the constituencies are fully aware. If the moral elements of citizenship wish to see their ideas effective in legislation, they must contrive some method of having them continually and intimately impressed upon the men in office.

Guatemala's Congress of Students

THERE is always something rather fascinating about boys and young men who undertake the formal consideration of important questions of the day as if their decisions in regard to them could be equally important. Of course they know, all the time, that the real decisions will come from the active men of affairs; any decisions which the younger element may reach will be merely academic. Yet, even at that, their considerations and their decisions are something better than mere make-believe. For such boys and young men will be the active men of affairs of a later period. Their youthful practice in dealing with important questions can do no less than help to fit them for real disposal of such questions when the time comes. That is why a special interest attaches to the Pan-American Congress of University Students that was held in Guatemala City in the new Republic of Central America, in September last. The purpose was to consider the future problems of America, not because the discutants, as students, were likely to solve those problems, but because the students of today will be the public men of tomorrow. Their broad discussion of public questions was recognized as one of the best possible methods of studying them intelligently.

Incidentally the gathering brought to notice a movement which seems already to have attained significant proportions in that part of America which lies below the Rio Grande. It looks to the federation of the students of the Central American states, if not also of others, and then a considerable measure of cooperation among the federations so formed. The promotion of this movement was one of the objects of the Guatemala gathering, and although representatives were in attendance only from Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Mexico, and the United States, a league of students from all the Americas was a main subject of discussion, as was also the possible bearings of such a league upon inter-American politics.

Gatherings of students from other countries have been not uncommon in the United States. They had become familiar in this country through the activities of the Cosmopolitan Clubs, and the union of those clubs in the Corda Fratres, down to the first two years of the war period. There were more than 4220 alien students in the United States in 1916, according to the figures given six years ago this month by the National Bureau of Education. From the data so far available, the southern federations would appear to pertain to the Latin-American countries only. The United States representatives at the recent congress seem to have had no credentials from any regular federation in this country. But in their special territory the federations give promise of having a considerable influence. They are intended, it seems, to be the means of promoting communication among the student bodies of the different countries, and for this purpose it is proposed to open branch offices in Asuncion, Paraguay, and in Mexico City, Mexico, with paid secretaries in charge at each point. The federations already operating in Central America and Mexico provide their members with identification cards which assure to their bearers special consideration wherever they go, particularly by the press, by shopkeepers, and by the transportation lines.

Certainly a movement of this sort has great possibilities. It must tend strongly toward the promotion of Latin-American unity.

Elementary Education and the Theater

THOSE who have had an opportunity of studying the effect upon the education of children of attendance at the stage presentation of Shakespeare's plays will regret the recent decision of the High Court in Great Britain, to the effect that the London County Council is not entitled to incur expenditure of public money for this purpose. For several years past, large numbers of London school children have been in the habit of attending periodic performances of Shakespeare's plays at the "Old Vic" and various local halls, as an integral part of the school curriculum. The small cost involved was paid out of the education rate, and this action on the part of the County Council was not called in question until quite recently. At one time, it was the practice for the children to pay for themselves, and this practice might well have been resumed had it not been for a provision in the Education Act of 1918, whereby no charge may be made to a child for any part of its education.

Amongst educationists there is, of course, no doubt whatever as to the value of attendance at such plays. If mere entertainment were the objective, then the practice might perhaps be called in question. The London County Council regulations, however, provided that attendance at a play should be either preceded or followed by a study and explanation of the text, and the general opinion seems to be that the average boy and girl will learn more of Shakespeare in the course of a two-and-a-half-hours' performance than in a score of class-room lessons.

Not the least part of the value of such a system is the appreciation it creates in the child for Shakespeare and other good literature. There can be little question that very much of the apathy so often complained of on this subject is due to the manner of its presentation in school. Far too often Shakespeare and other writers have been regarded as a useful standby for imposing impositions, and the child has become accustomed to associate the study of what ought to have been a joy with drudgery or something worse.

Now, the student of educational methods, today, will be careful to hold the balance between the modern tendency to make education too "easy" and that other tendency, so long persisted in, to make it as difficult as possible. It cannot be reiterated too often that there is no royal road to that mental discipline without which true development is impossible, but this discipline is not rendered any more efficacious by neglecting means of making studies as interesting as possible. The difficulty created by the High Court decision is, however, one that can easily be obviated. As one of the judges pointed out, the solution would appear to be the insertion in the elementary education code of a new clause by virtue of which this valuable adjunct to education would be legalized. It is highly desirable that measures to bring about such a change should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. Quite recently the Departmental Committee on the Teaching of English published a report strongly pressing for English to be made the "foundation of education." No greater help to the study of English could well be imagined than an intimate study of Shakespeare.

Editorial Notes

WITH committees of the federal or state governments of the United States going into investigations of the "cement ring," of the prices of necessary commodities from the first cost to the amounts charged to consumers, of the quadrupling of profits on monopolized electric light bulbs, and other matters of the kind, one might imagine that profiteering and trust control would soon be at an end. About all the investigations seem to amount to, however, is to advise everybody how easy it is to keep prices high, and to set too many traders following suit. Investigations are necessary, in a way, but governments will need to act upon the facts, instead of merely recording them, before unjust practices will be driven out of trade. Even then, perhaps, not very much will be accomplished until people in business come to believe that there is more good business in service than in profiteering.

THE recent Flaubert celebrations in Paris recall how far the present-day writer ignores the example of the great French master. While an author of repute today will write all he has to say, and many volumes besides, so that he will turn out a small library of works, with perhaps two or three at most ripe for posterity, Flaubert set down what he had to say, then stopped. He wrote a mere handful of books, and all of them masterpieces. While the modern writer likes to play with the idea of specialization and save trouble by making himself expert in one particular field, Flaubert chose an entirely distinct field for each of his works. Again, while modern ideas call for furious speed in the process of writing, Flaubert ignored that accomplishment and sought only perfection. Certainly Flaubert's example is too good to be lost, and if the centenary has brought him once more to the attention of aspiring writers, not only in France, but the world over, it will have served a greater purpose than the mere payment of homage and respect.

IF THE question, "What is an Irishman?" was heard long before the constitution of the Dail Eireann, it is as far from being satisfactorily answered as ever. Here is Arthur Griffith, a Welshman, refusing to be dictated to by an Englishman like Erskine Childers, also a member of the Dail. There is Michael Collins, too, with a name that smacks of England rather than of the Emerald Isle; while Countess Markievicz, with a Slavic name, confesses with regret that she has English forbears in her family genealogy. And Mr. de Valera is probably the standing example, with his Spanish or Portuguese name and his American origin, of the Irishman who is in reality no Irishman at all. That the Irish are a much mixed race is as evident as the nose on one's face. But that the English section of the Irish leaders, including the Countess herself, should have put itself on the wrong side of the treaty is a singular state of things that, surprisingly enough, has called forth little comment. Is the circumstance to be made another "injustice-to-Ould-Ireland" grievance?

FACTS are inexorable things. They allow the liquor interests no peace. No sooner has one scare as to the "inefficacy" of prohibition or its "dangers" found a certain right of way in a certain section of the press than other more reputable journals set about showing that the scare is a scare, and that the reverse of it is the truth. Thus, in spite of headlines in many newspapers to the contrary, it is an accepted fact that New Year's Eve and New Year's Day and the holiday season generally were observed in New York in a way altogether orderly and sober. And now details are available as to San Francisco's holiday season. Arrests for drunkenness, it appears, were cut down to one-third as compared with last year, whilst there was not one single case of a waiter convicted of serving liquor to patrons as against twenty-seven such cases last year. So it goes on.